The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Immigration is picking up again.

—S. J. T.—Have looked in vain for your letter. Write and all will be forgiven.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—In the language of flowers—the thermometer would be represented by the tuberose.—*New York C. M. Ad.*

—They took a look into "Bab's" real estate speculations yesterday, and some curious revelations were made.

—A Western member said that the verdict in Belknap's case was like that of the Texas jury who found the man "not guilty —if he leaves the State."

—Samuel Cary, the horny handed son of toil, who never did a day's manual work in his life, has been tacked on as tail to the ticket, of which Peter Cooper is the head.

—Theodore Thomas is disgusted with the lack of patronage afforded him in Philadelphia, and has returned to his first love, New York, where he is gladly welcomed.

—The rumor that Crazy Horse and his band have arrived at the Agency, taken their beef and beans, and volunteered to enlist in Gen. Crook's command, seems to lack foundation.

—The mention of Gen. Grant's name at the soldiers meeting in Allegheny last night elicited the most enthusiastic applause. The "boys" evidently do not forget the march, the bivouac and the battle.

—There are 12,000 men and boys in San Francisco looking for work. If the surplus capital that is now locked up in the railroad and mining stocks were used to bolster up manufacturing, the unemployed might earn a living.

—In Canada the hay and oat crops are very large, but wheat has suffered severely, owing to the great heat. There are fair crops of peas and Indian corn, but fruits are less abundant. The general result appears to be satisfactory, and will stimulate Canadian trade.

—While two Ohio tramps were working to pay for their dinners, the other day, they were both struck by lightning and killed. It was the first time the lightning ever got a lick at a tramp at work, and it struck as if it knew it was going to be the last.—*Courier Journal.*

—After all, John Bright has not proven himself a fool. He did not, as reported, refuse to drink the toast of "The Empress." The toast was "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India." Mr. Bright rose, though he did not drink, as he never touches wine.

—Business in England is exceptionally dull, and the prospects are exceedingly gloomy. What with the suspension of well known business houses and the vast distress among the working classes, caused by the want of employment, the outlook for the coming winter presents a serious problem for English statesmen to solve.

—A curious phase of the labor conflict is presented in New York. A mass meeting of the unemployed was held for the purpose of uniting in an earnest address to the authorities asking for work. Almost at the same hour the long-shore-men on the west side "struck," and abandoned their work, being dissatisfied with their wages.

—The *Graphic* has a capital picture of a young officer grabbing by the throat a post-trader who has just been selling rifle to an Indian. The officer seasons his action with the remark: "You rascal, how am I to keep order on the frontier with you selling rum and rifles to the Indians?" If I can once get rid of you, the Sioux will be quiet enough."

—Another Congressional Committee has been obliged to take the back track. For some time past the abuses perpetuated in the Government insane asylum have filled the papers. Now the committee, which was a most unfriendly one, have come out fully exonerating the director, Dr. Nichols, from any of the charges that have been brought against him.

—Nature has stepped in to help the Pacific slopers to work off their surplus Chinamen. Fifteen Chinamen went up in a waterspout in Nevada last week. They were in a tent on a hillside near Eureka when the water broke on them. Six were swept down the canon, and their bodies have not been found. One was carried two miles, but still lives.

—In taking the vote on the articles of impeachment, Mr. Ferry, as presiding officer of the Senate, under the rule adopted Monday, was compelled to put the question to himself, as a Senator, as follows: "Mr. Senator Ferry, how say you—is the respondent, Wm. W. Belknap, guilty or not guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in article?" He then answered: "Not guilty."

—Great interest is felt in yachting circles over the approaching race for the Queen's cup, between the American yacht Madeleine and the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin. The race or races will probably take place August 8th, 9th, 10th, and the chances seem to be in favor of the Madeleine, judging from the manner in which the Countess of Dufferin was distanced when sailing for the Bennett cup.

—Judge Black's euphemism for bribery is "an outburst of gratitude." In one of these outbursts, he says, Marsh gave Belknap $5,000, and in another Belknap got Marsh an appointment. It will be observed that two "outbursts" are required to make one case of bribery. The use of the new phrase in this connection is, therefore, objectionable as a pleonasm. Still, we agree with Judge Black that "Gratitude is a noble impulse."

—MacMahon has pardoned one hundred and twenty-seven more Communists, and ought to forgive all the rest. There are several thousand of them still in durance vervile, and as France can no longer dread their presence, why not allow the quality of mercy to be unstrained and let the transgressors go? MacMahon could not do a more popular thing, nor one that would more increase his influence with all classes of the French nation.

—In 1800 the wool clip of the country was only 65,000,000 pounds; in 1875 it was nearly 200,000,000 pounds. Last year we paid foreign countries $50,000,000 for woolen goods and $11,000,000 for manufactured. When we have 20,000,000 more sheep than we now have we shall barely equal our own consumption; but the flocks are increasing so in quality and in quantity that the danger of dependence is annually lessening.

—It would be an embarrassment to Gov Hendricks, as a life-long hard-money man, if a report of his speech at Loveland, Ohio, on October 4, 1875, should turn up. Now, That was the occasion when he held up a ten cent scrip, and expatiated on the beauties of illimitable paper currency, and extolled its superiority to the specie metallic medium of exchange. It was very much of a soft money speech, and was hailed by the disciples of Governor Allen as a noble effort.

—It is undeniable that the summer journey-er is glad to go and glad to get back. It is the going, and the fatigue and worry and hot haste of the journey, which make the coming back and the rest at home so delightful. And nobody can tell how much more zest there is in life because of these frequent changes. He who goes away gets his change in place and scene. Perhaps he burns his nose, gets sand in his shoes, and loses his temper thrice a day. No matter, he has been shaken out of his routine, and he goes back to the city work with a feeling of elasticity which he did not have before.

—The Cambridge crew breakfast on English waffles before taking their morning pull on the Schuylkill. When asked what he thought of the course, one of them said: "The river is very handsome, but it's so devilish crooked, you know. Now in England we have the Thames and you can pull all the way from Waterloo Bridge to Richmond without turning. This gives a fellow a chance to let himself out, you know." Meanwhile, the Yale four at New Haven are on the river twice a day under the coaching eye of Capt. Cook. They live in the college boat house, walk a mile to their meals, and lead a jolly life, swimming, sleeping and reading. They will certainly row at Philadelphia, and probably at Saratoga.

—A new relic of Washington! A lady in Newburgh has in her possession a piece of the tablecloth the Father of his Country ate on at Morristown. She gives this account of it in the Newburgh *Journal*: "Gen. Washington gave it to the washerwoman, and by accident it got scorched. When she returned it to him there was a young lady present by the name of Eunice Lindsley, and he gave it to her. And when she married she made a wedding shirt of it. It was the fashion in those days to wear skirts and short gowns. One of General Washington's generals gave the same lady her wedding ring. She lived and died in Westtown, in the town of Minisink. Mr. Edmund Cook's wife was a grand-daughter of the lady spoken of. She gave the piece to me. She was formerly of Newburgh, but now of New York."

—Jenkins, of Hartford, has been to Saratoga and seen the children at a garden party. "One ridiculous sight was that of a little three-year old, who was dressed in a rose-colored silk, with a yard of lace on mamma's point lace flounce for an overdress, and who wore tiny white gloves, pearl fan pendant, pink silk stockings, and white kid boots the same color. Well, this baby started off well pleased to dance with another baby of her own age, but, seeing a companion of the like tender years dancing with a boy several years her senior, she came down the lawn with her mouth wide open, and her hands spread in frantic fashion, screaming vigorously, and when she reached her anxious mother yelled out with the passion of an enraged child, 'I want to dance with a boy. I won't dance with a girl.' Poor little thing! that is her beginning of woes, for there are numerous maidens all forlorn who would cry aloud if they could for masculine partners."

FIRST EDITION.

THE WHISKY RING.

Investigation of the Recent Trials.

A Real Estate Transaction by Babcock Looked Into.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY OF BLUFORD WILSON.

He Denies Instructing a Revenue Agent to Work for Bristow for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds this afternoon examined Col. Asa B. Gardner, stationed at West Point as Professor of Law in the Academy.

Mr. Plaisted called the attention of witness to an extract from Bluford Wilson's testimony touching Babcock's alleged losses in "Black Friday" transactions, and creating Col. Gardner, subsequently Judge Advocate of a military court of inquiry at Chicago, his trustee.

Witness said he was in the recruiting service in New York in the winter of 1868 and 1869, when, as a matter of politeness, he attended to a real estate transaction for Colonel Babcock. Witness did not think he had any letter or communication from him for three or four years before the ordering of the Babcock court of inquiry last year. General Butterfield, having knowledge of real estate, had furnished such information to officers of the army as enabled them to invest in it.

A Real Estate Transaction.

In 1869 President Grant came to New York, Col. Babcock accompanying him. Witness then related the circumstances of Col. Babcock buying a piece of property offered for $7,800, witness acting as trustee, as he had for other army officers in real estate transactions, but received no compensation. When Col. Babcock paid for the property a deed was given him, and he afterwards disposed of the property to Mr. Holmes. The property was originally owned by John Rogers. It was not convenient for General Butterfield to purchase the property, and mentioned it to Col. Babcock, with the results mentioned.

Witness said that on the 12th of February, 1869, the first payment on the property, five hundred dollars, was made by Gen. Butterfield for Col. Babcock. It was at Butterfield's request the property was first deeded to witness, not as trustee, but absolutely, but afterwards deeded to Babcock by him. He was attending to public business for Gen. Porter at the time, that gentleman having purchased two lots in the same locality as Babcock's property.

Representative Cochran asked witness: Do you know whether Babcock ever paid a dollar for the property?

Answer—Not to my own knowledge.

Q.—Did you negotiate a mortgage on the property with a bank?

A.—Gen. Butterfield negotiated with a bank for five thousand dollars.

Witness, in further answer to questions, said the property was purchased with the understanding that Babcock should have it. Most of the negotiations were made by Gen. Butterfield, with whom witness was on duty at the time.

Representative Glover interrogated witness about property purchased by General Porter, from which it appears the first payment was $750, which he thought came by check from Gen. Butterfield, as did the other payment of $7,150.

A question was asked of witness whether he could say whether either Porter or Babcock paid one copper. Witness answered that he had knowledge derived from memoranda, which states that they sent a draft to Butterfield for $2,000. Witness was reminded by Representative Glover that he had said he was not well enough acquainted with Babcock and Porter to have drafts sent by them to him, and was asked how, in view of this statement, witness was entrusted with their real estate transactions. Witness answered that he was well known in the army, and this entire transaction, without ordinary safeguards, was purely based on the confidence Porter and Babcock had in him as an officer and gentleman. Being closely interrogated as to how Butterfield became mixed up all the time in the transaction, witness said that Butterfield was a personal friend of those gentlemen, and was desirous of doing them a kindness, and therefore assisted him in making the purchase.

Alex. P. Tutton, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue, testified as to the seizure of certain distilleries in Chicago, and the question of granting immunity to those implicated in frauds who should testify. There was nothing specially new in his evidence.

Bluford Wilson's Testimony.

Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Bluford Wilson again testified. His testimony was mostly in explanation of his private papers and their subsequent examination by Treasury officials. His statement is substantiated by the affidavits of Messrs. Winslow and Dixon, private secretaries of witness, who packed the papers.

Witness testified that he had never had any evidence implicating Logan or Farwell, except statements of local prosecuting officers that there gentlemen were suspected. He had never himself expressed any belief or opinion that they were implicated, and he preferred not to do so now. In regard to the abandonment of the prosecutions against Ward and Walsworth, he said that he had always firmly opposed it.

Mr. Wilson briefly contradicted Gavitt, the revenue agent, who testified yesterday that the Solicitor had instructed him to go for Bristow for the Presidency, and read a letter accusing Gavitt of indiscreet and disreputable conduct while in Illinois, on account of which he was withdrawn from that service. Yaryan, however, admitted having told Gavitt that "this damned Blaine business must stop," because Gavitt devoted more time to politics than to business, while it was contrary to the orders of both Yaryan and the Commissioner for special agents to interfere with politics, either directly or indirectly.

By Mr. Plaisted—How many special agents were at Cincinnati in the interest of Bristow?

Answer—Not one that I can name now.

Q.—Was not Matthews there?

A.—Mr. Matthews was there. He was a supervisor.

Q—Were all the supervisors of the South there?

A.—I cannot recall any except as they were there as delegates. Chamberlain, of Georgia, I believe, was there as a delegate. Those are the only two gentlemen I can now recall as having been there in the interest of Mr. Bristow, while there were hundreds of revenue agents there in the interest of the other candidates. I believe there were from eighty to one hundred there from the New York Custom House in the interest of Roscoe Conkling, a very large number in the interest of Morton, and quite a number in the interest of Blaine.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, Wilson said that Yaryan was one of the most devoted and efficient public officers he had ever met, and that Chapman, who claimed credit the other day for a large share of the work in St. Louis cases, knew nothing about them until they were all worked up for seizure.

The examination of the witness will probably be concluded to-morrow. It is expected that Horace Porter will be examined to-morrow.

THE SPIRIT LAND.

Revelations Through a Divorce Suit—The Present American Minister to England Said to be Wanting Information About His Illustrious English Ancestors.

NEW YORK, August 2.—In the divorce case of Flint vs. Flint, the facts show that the defendant was a spirit medium, who was in the habit of opening communications from believers in Spiritualism to deceased friends, and after acquainting himself with the contents, of reseating the letters carefully and sending answers to suit the inquiries. These letters were recorded in memorandum books which came into the possession of Flint's wife, the plaintiff, and among the number is one containing queries purporting to be sent to the spirit land by the present American Minister to England, who wants more information, it seems, about his illustrious English ancestors than is to be found in the Herald's College.

Business Failures in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—Brooks & Houston, wholesale grocers, and W. B. Brooks & Son, miners and shippers of coal, have made assignments for the benefit of their creditors. W. B. Brooks and Alexander Houston also make individual assignments. The firms are among the oldest in Columbus, and it is estimated that their assets, consisting largely of real estate, will, at low valuation, more than cover their liabilities.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON August 2, 1876.

SENATE.

Reward to Secretary Seward's Defender.

A substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Haussett, a messenger in the State Department injured while defending the late Secretary Seward from the assassin Payne, was passed. The substitute awards two thousand dollars.

Resolutions, etc., Reported.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of Wm. K. Sebastian, a United States Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1861 for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the resolution at some future day for consideration.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill to provide for a reprint of the acts and resolves of the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President in regard to the late massacre at Hamburg, S. C. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened consideration of

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill

was resumed. The Committee on Appropriations having reported an amendment appropriating $8,000 for the repair of the East Pier at Cleveland, Ohio,

Mr. SHERMAN moved to further amend so as to authorize the Secretary of War to agree with the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company for such use and occupancy by it of said pier upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just.

Mr. SARGENT moved a further amendment so as to provide that in case said railroad company shall neglect or refuse to make an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon a certificate of that fact to the Attorney General it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was accepted by Mr. Sherman, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Sherman as amended by Mr. Sargent, a lengthy discussion followed as to the power of the General Government to make improvements in States, construct wharves, &c., after which the amendment was agreed to, and also the amendment of the committee as amended by Mr. Sherman.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to without discussion, among them the following: Striking out of the bill as it was received from the House, upon the Senate Committee of the Whole the appropriations of $10,000 for the Hiawassee river, in Tennessee; $10,000 for the Powell river, in Virginia and Tennessee; $20,000 for the Elk river, West Virginia; $23,000 for the Rock Castle river, Ky.; $150,000 for the French Broad river, Tenn.; $10,000 for the Missouri river at a point where it is cutting into the Kansas shore, above St. Joseph, Mo.; $25,000 for the upper Monongahela river, W. Va.; $25,000 for the Big Sandy, Ky.; $50,000 for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river opposite the city of St. Louis, Mo.; $70,000 for the harbor at Monroe, Mich.; $15,000 for the harbor at McCargoe's Cave, Mich.; $10,000 for the harbor at Ashtabula, O.; $8,000 for Fairport harbor, O.; $25,000 for the Osage river, Mo., and $50,000 for examinations and survey of rivers and harbors and for incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no special appropriation.

The amendments reported by the committee to increase the appropriations were agreed to, as follows: For the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, from $190,000 to $270,000; and for the harbor at Erie, Pa., from $40,000 to $50,000.

New amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, as follows: $7,300 for the removal of the Beaver and Nailor Bend rocks from the Little Kanawha river, West Virginia; $10,000 for the improvement of Rush Chute and the harbor at Burlington, Ia.; $10,000 for the harbor at Fort Madison, Ia.; $6,000 for repairs of the piers at the mouth of the Black river, O.; and $15,000 for the removal of the bar in the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, Ia.

Amendments reducing appropriations were agreed to, as follows: For the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, reduced to $5,000; improvement of the Cumberland river, $75,000 to $50,000; for the Great Kanawha river, W. Va., $300,000 to $270,000; removing the "raft" in the Red river, $40,000 to $35,000; for the harbor at Manitowac, Wis., $10,000 to $8,000; for the harbor at Sheboygan, Wis., $8,000 to $6,000; improvement of the Yazoo river, Miss., $22,000 to $15,000; for the harbor at Michigan City, $50,000 to $30,000; improvement of the St. Mary's river and St. Mary's falls canal, Michigan, $200,000 to $100,000; harbor at Thunder Bay, Mich., $5,000 to $3,500; for the harbor of refuge at the harbor of refuge in Lake Michigan, $100,000 to $75,000, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo; for the improvement of the Chippewa river, Wis., $15,000 to $10,000; for the harbor at Calumet, Ill., from $25,000 to $20,000; for the improvement of the Ohio river, from $270,000 to $200,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $125,000 to $100,000 ($40,000 of the amount to be expended on the Missouri river and $10,000 for removing the bar at Fort Smith, Ark.); for the improvement of the Tennessee river, $200,000 to $270,000.

Other amendments of the committee, increasing the appropriation for the Upper Mississippi from $20,000 to $30,000, and the improvement of Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, from $20,000 to $25,000, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Silver Bill.

The regular order being demanded, the House considered the Bland silver bill.

Mr. KASSON said the practical difficulty with those of the House who opposed the bill was a want of sufficient information to vote on the numerous propositions embraced by the bill, and therefore they desire such opportunity as was given by other parliamentary bodies—an inquiry by a committee, with a written report. The bill affected the payment of the public debt, wages of labor, and payment of all kinds of contracted since 1861. It affected the payment of one thousand million dollars of savings in savings and other banks, apparently authorizing a depreciation of ten per cent. for paper and twenty per cent. for gold.

Action on the bill to-day was prevented by motions to adjourn, and when the House adjourn to-day it be till Saturday, and a call of the roll on each motion, which consumed the morning hour.

Committee Reports.

Mr. MUTCHLER made a unanimous report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, on the Insane Asylum investigation, and majority and minority reports of the same committee in regard to the survey of public lands were also made. All ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, the object being to take up and act upon the bill to provide that pensions shall date from the death or disability of the soldier, but the chairman decided (and his decision was sustained) that each bill preceding it on the calendar must first be disposed of or set aside.

The Indian Bureau.

The first bill on the calendar was that to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

Mr. WILSON (Ia.) moved its postponement, but the House refused to postpone, and Mr. COOK, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Mr. LAMAR, who proceeded to make a speech on political subjects.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lamar's speech the committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. GOODIN, the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reopening Hostilities—A Train Attacked—One Scalped.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 2.—Powell, hay contractor at Fort Fetterman, arrived here to-night. He brings the following. Yesterday evening about thirty Indians attacked a wagon train of Al. Reed, loaded with Government stores for that post, and killed and scalped the wagon master, George Throstle, who was riding ahead, and wounded a teamster, also killed four horses and drove off a herd of cattle, and burned three wagons with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very trouble some on this road the rest of the season. Last Friday forty-four head of horses were run off by them from Horseshoe and Cottonwood creeks.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—Eighty recruits will leave Columbus barracks for Bismarck to-morrow afternoon.

Speaker Kerr.

RICHMOND, August 2.—A special from Rock Bridge Springs, Va., says Speaker Kerr's symptoms to-night are very unfavorable and his condition is regarded as critical.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Eastern Situation Becoming Gloomy.

RUSSIA SENDING TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

The Sultan's Abdication Signed.

200,000 Arabian Troops Placed at the Disposal of the Turkish Government.

The War in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Ahmed Eyoob Pacha and Sulinan Pacha have formed a junction near Krugazvats, Servia, and a battle is imminent with Gen. Tchernayeff.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Times'* special says of the Turkish plan of the campaign: The Turkish commander endeavors to possess the Timok valley, by which he can turn Alxinatz and Delegrad, two points prepared for defense in the Morava valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The chief points of strategetic importance in the Timok valley are Sartschar and Gurgeosiva, as they lie at the junction of the only two practicable roads from Timok into the Morava valley. The concentration must, therefore, be to possess these places, which are being strongly fortified and cannot well be left in the rear.

LONDON, August 3.—A telegram from Belgrade says the defensive position of the Servians at Saitschar is considered as impregnable. The Servian left wing, under Colonel Topalakantch, has taken in Bielopolje, and seriously threatens Sienitza, the bombardment of which place is expected to begin within two days. The Turks are entrenched at Izvara.

A Vienna dispatch says the Turks have placed a corps of observation, 6,000 strong, on the Danube, opposite Roumania.

Large sums of money from Russian Commissioners have been received in Belgrade. Three Russian Countesses are serving in the hospitals.

A Paris correspondent writes that Austria has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events. Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The Eastern prospect again looks gloomy.

LONDON, August 2.—A Paris dispatch says it is stated that Murad signed his abdication of the Ottoman throne. The old Turkish party, led by the Sultan presumptive, showing hostility to the proposed constitution, Midhat Pacha threatens to resign. Another revolution in the Divan is anticipated. Abdul Hamid has declared that as soon as he ascended the throne he will take supreme command against the Sclaves.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says in consequence of the threatening attitude of the irregular troops at Saphia, all houses there are closed at seven in the evening, and it is not safe for citizens to walk out after dark unless attended by a guard. Additional sentries are placed in the bazars to protect the people from the Bashi Bazouks.

The text of the official declaration of the Turkish Government explaining why it entered on war against Servia has been received. The document charges that the Servians fomented an insurrection in Herzegovina. The Porte was compelled to ask an explanation of the extraordinary preparations made by Prince Milan subsequently invaded Turkish provinces, and was joined in his hostile movements by Montenegro. Turkey then had no alternative.

The *Times'* Vienna special says Mukhtar Pacha is reported to be in a difficult position. The Montenegrins occupy his line of communications from Trebinje to Nevesinje, and are in possession of the heights of Lyaboilr, cutting off his chances of relief. If the Montenegrins should sever his communications with Ragusa, Mukhtar would be unable to feed his troops for any length of time.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such course has already been determined upon, and arrangement is making to mobilize 60,000 troops for this purpose. Confirmation of the report is wanting, but M. Risistic, Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this.

PARIS, August 3.—A Constantinople correspondent of the *Gaulois* says three Sheirts of Mecca have placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already waiting orders to start. The Bashi Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity with the Seelbiks. The latter, at Smyrna, slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indescribable state of terror. The Turks are strongly opposed to any meddling of a foreign nation with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

Disturbances in Morocco.

MARSEILLES, August 2.—Intelligence has been received from Morocco of a fresh disturbance. The Gallan tribe refuses to furnish their military quota. The Emperor marched against them. His forces were surprised at night in ambuscades, and the Emperor himself narrowly escaped capture. His army subsequently returned to the scene of disaster and devastated the country of the Ghilans and sold the wounded and children captured into slavery.

Cuban Insurgent Leader Killed.

HAVANA, August 2.—The negro Caoba, one of the most prominent of the insurgent leaders, has been killed in an ambush near Sagua.

Massacres by South Sea Islanders.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—Accounts published here say that there have been further massacres committed by South Sea Islanders on vessels sent out after native laborers. Entire crews have been murdered.

A HAYES DEMONSTRATION.

An Excursion Party of Indianians Call on the Republican Candidate for President—A Short Address.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—Nine car loads of excursionists from Indiana, including one hund red and thirty uniformed members of the Hayes Escort Guards of Indianapolis, arrived in Columbus this evening, and were received at the depot by a band. Subsequently the guards engaged in a torch light procession on the streets, assembling in front of the Capitol at 9 o'clock. Gen. Beatty, of this city, introduced Enos B. Reed, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Reed presented the club to Gov. Hayes, whose appearance on the stand was greeted with applause. Governor Hayes spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens, my friends of Indiana: You all understand perfectly well, without any words of explanation from me, why it is that I make you no speech on political questions to-night. I rise, therefore, in response to your greeting, merely to make my profound acknowledgment to my friends from Indiana for their kindness in making this visit, in paying me, in paying us, the citizens of this city of Columbus, this kindly greeting. We are glad to meet you. We thank you for your call, and trust your visit will be one to be pleasantly remembered. One sentence further. I trust that either this evening or to-morrow morning before you leave for your homes you, young gentlemen from Indiana, and the old gentlemen of Indiana, and the ladies of Indiana, if they are here, will give me the pleasure at the Governor's [illegible] of taking you by the hands."

[illegible] speeches were made by Ohio and [illegible] akers, and the Governor re[illegible]allers at the Executive rooms. Columbus turned out and [illegible] demonstration a lively one.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

The Author [illegible] Dead [illegible]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 2.—A man named Chris Porter, [illegible] in Hempstead county, went to [illegible] a widow lady and her daughter [illegible] day night, and after knocking the daughter down he dragged them out into the field, outraged her person, and left her almost lifeless. Next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope he was met by a crowd of men, who took him from the officers and hung him to a tree. The young girl is not expected to live. She has a fearful wound across the forehead. Her jawbone is broken and her body bruised and lacerated.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

Sam Carey Nominated for Vice President on the Peter Cooper Ticket.

NEW YORK, August 2.—At a meeting in this city to-day of the National Executive Council appointed by the Indianapolis Convention (Independent or Greenback party), in the discharge of the duty imposed by the convention, after consultation with Peter Cooper and leading greenback men of the Union, nominated Gen. Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency. Carey accepts the nomination.

Godlove S. Orth Declines the Nomination for Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—A special from Lafayette, Ind., to the *Journal* says: The following letter has been handed to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee:

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party, so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With the best wishes for the success of the cause, I am yours truly,

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Col. D. G. Friedley, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

In view of the declination of Mr. Orth, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has issued the following call:

ROOMS REP'N STATE CENTRAL COMM., INDIANAPOLIS, August 2, 1876.

Hon. G. S. Orth having tendered his resignation as a candidate for Governor, the State Central Committee is hereby invited to meet at the rooms of the committee in Indianapolis on Friday, August 4th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to take action upon said declination.

(Signed) D. G. FRIEDLEY.

Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The National Democratic committee met here to-day, Hon. Augustus Schell, of New York, presiding in the absence of Chairman Hewitt. After approving the work already done by the executive committee in organization and practical work of the canvass, the committee adjourned to meet on the 13th of September.

Congressional Nominations.

EVANSVILLE, August 2.—Curran A. Debuler, of this city, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

DETROIT, August 2.—Hon. John W. Stone, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 2.—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of this State have nominated H. M. Pollard for Congress.

DETROIT, MICH., August 2.—Jonas H. MacGowan, of Cold Water, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District. In the Sixth District M. L. Brewer, of Pontiac, was nominated.

ALTON, ILLS., August 2.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth Congressional District to-day nominated Judge Henry L. Baker.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Aquatic.

HALIFAX, August 2.—Warren Smith defeated Obed Smith and John Brown in the championship scull race, distance three miles. Time 23 minutes.

LONDON, August 2.—The London Rowing Club's four have started for the Centennial regatta.

Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—In the billiard tournament last night between Sexton and Daley, 600 points, French carom, the former won by 77 points on the thirty-first inning. Greatest runs: Sexton, 119; Daley, 184; average: Sexton 19 11-13; Daley, 17 13-30.

The Turf.

LONDON, August 2.—The American horse Preakness won the Brighton cup to day by a walk over.

BUFFALO, August 2.—The attendance at the second day of the August meeting was somewhat larger than that of the opening day, about ten thousand persons being present. The weather was fine, and the track in splendid condition. In the 2:29 race five heats were necessary to decide the contest, Grant, the favorite, proving the winner, and four heats were trotted in the 2:22 class, Sam Purdy taking the first money.

Summary—First race, purse $2,500, 2:29 class: first $1,250, second $625, third $375, fourth $250; General Grant, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1; Mattie, 9, 2, 1, 2, 4; Trio, 1, 8, 8, 6, 7; Planter, 7, 3, 3, 3, 6; Marion, 3, 5, 6, 4, 9; Damon, 4, 6, 4, 5, 5; Hattie B., 5, 7, 5, 7, 8; Banquo, 6, 9, 7, 9, drawn; Colborn, 6, drawn. Time 2:23½, 2:25, 2:22¾, 2:25 and 2:26.

Second race, purse $3,000, for the 2:22 class, second $750, third $450, fourth $300. Sam Purdy, 2, 1, 1, 1; Cassette, 1, 3, 3, 3; Prospero, 4, 3, 2, 2; Lady Turpin, 3, 5, 4, 4; Badger Girl, 5, 4, 5, 5. Time 2:22¾, 2:22¼, 2:22¾ and 2:23¼.

Between the heats [illegible] effort to [illegible] She [illegible] ...ulu mak [illegible] f $2,000, ...llowing ...; half, ...mile, 2:18¾; ...33; half, 1:09¾; ...42; mile, 2:16¾. Last mile ...33; half, 1:09; three-quarters, ...; mile, 2:17½.

The Bonanza Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The *Chronicle* this morning publishes an interview with James R. Keene, in which the latter reiterates in detail his favorable opinion of the Bonanza mines expressed in a recent dispatch taken from the Gold Hill *News*, and attributes the recent decline to excessive inflation of values, which was sure to be followed by depression quite as violent and unnecessary.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Reparation to an Arkansas Senator.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in reporting on the petition of the heirs of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, say they find from unquestionable evidence that the charges of disloyalty and conspiracy against the Government on which the Senate resolution of July 11, 1861, expelling him and nine other Senators was based, were, as regards Sebastian, merely a matter of suspicion and inference, and wholly unfounded as to fact, except as to his absence during the preceding seven days, which is proved to have been unavoidable, and was not of itself an expulsory offense. They find, also, that he was an earnest opponent of secession, and remained devotedly loyal to the United States during his entire lifetime. A partial reparation for the injury done him, they, therefore, recommend the annulment of his expulsion and provide for the payment of his salary for the balance of his term.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

After the adjournment of the Senate yesterday afternoon the Republican Senators held a caucus, which lasted two hours, but resulted in no formal action. The subjects discussed were unfinished appropriation bills and the question of adjournment. The prevalent tone of discussion indicated a determination on the part of a large majority of the Senate to remain in session indefinitely unless the House will consent to adjust the differences on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and the Diplomatic and Indian Appropriation bills on the same basis of compromise which has been carried into effect regarding others, namely, to appropriate reduced amounts, but to refer propositions for changes of existing law to commissions of inquiry to sit during the recess, and report to Congress at the beginning of its next session.

Abolishing Pension Agencies.

Senator Boutwell reported a bill from the Select Committee on Civil Service, providing that on and after date, which is left blank, existing pension agencies shall be discontinued, and all duties imposed by law or regulations on the several agents shall thereafter be performed by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. The bill further provides that to facilitate the payment of pensions in this manner, the Treasurer may designate a sufficient number of clerks to sign checks for him, and checks thus signed shall be paid by officers or banks on which drawn.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Pratt resigned; Geo. R. Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Chas. C. Sheets, Appraiser of Merchandise at Middle Creek Harbor, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana and Wm. Hernan, Postmaster at Louisiana, Iowa.

Gen. Raum has entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Silver Coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the various sub-Treasury officers throughout the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes and in the ordinary disbursements of the Government.

Chinese Immigration Investigators.

Messrs. Morton, Sargent and Cooper are the Senators on the joint commission to go to California and inquire into Chinese immigration.

The Impeachment Trial.

The report of the impeachment trial was made to the House yesterday by Mr. Lord on behalf of the managers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Various Notes of the Progress of the Campaign.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards are called to meet in the Lawrenceville school house on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. A large turn out is expected.

A Hayes and Wheeler marching club has been organized in Union township with 110 members. The officers are: Captain, Abram Winters; First Lieutenant, James Aston; Second Lieutenant, James Reilly. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening next, at the Green Tree school house, for the purpose of forming a cavalry company.

The Second ward, Pittsburgh, Republicans met in the school house last evening, there being a large turn out. The object was the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler club. Thomas W. Davis, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman, and West McMurray Secretary. R. S. Frazer, Esq., T. W. Davis, Esq., and others made short speeches, after which a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Robert S. Frazer, Harry Wilson, Dr.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛.

HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS has introduced a substitute for his original bill on freight discriminations. We have not had the time to carefully consider it, but judge it is better bill than the first. We will refer to it more critically after a little.

WE have before us a pamphlet containing testimony taken before a committee of the California State Senate relative to the Chinese in that State. It is a fearful presentation of the immorality and vice of a portion of the Chinese population, and its showing of the effect of it on the young white boys, both as to morals and health, is terrible.

THE New York *Sun*, which, since its bargain with TILDEN has opposed HAYES, said this of him, May 9, 1876, before its TILDEN bargain was made: "Governor HAYES is a man of talent; he is a gentleman; he is rich and independent; he served with credit as a soldier in the war, and his record as Governor of Ohio is without a flaw or spot."

THE Chinese, who now seem to comprehend the agitation going forward on the Pacific coast against their countrymen there, are said to be intensely excited. Fears of an outbreak against the foreign population in China are apprehended. The English Government is concentrating a fleet of war vessels at points most threatened, and precautions are felt to be necessary by all foreigners.

THE fact that GOODE was voted his seat in the House at Washington, as the result of a bargain, is being generally commented on by the press of the country. Of the fact of a bargain, no doubt seems to exist. He was a soft money man, and went over to the other side, in consideration of being confirmed in his seat. Could not charges be brought against him for bargaining for votes? Still, this is a representative feature of reform.

OUR statement of several days since that TILDEN would not issue his letter of acceptance till Congress adjourned has been confirmed by intelligence from Washington. He is afraid that the House may suddenly do something that will knock the bottom out of the letter and so he quietly holds it back till that danger is passed. He is not in the least disposed to take any chances on the crowd that now has possession of the House in Washington.

THE East has just been relieved from a long and oppressive drought. The length of the drought was remarkable, and it extended over a very wide range of territory. The fields were brown and dry, and the crops were slowly burning up under the torrid sun, which beat so relentlessly down. All around fires were raging, and fears were entertained of severe calamities. Two days steady rain have dispelled these fears, and revived the face of nature.

THAT unawful tariff bill introduced in the House with such a flourish of trumpets, we are informed by Mr. MORRISON, will not be pushed any farther this season. We would think not, if the Democracy have any regard for their chance before the people. If there was ever a tariff measure that succeeded in displeasing everybody,—free traders and tariff men all alike—this is one. The weakness of the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means is very noticable under the circumstances.

IT isn't so sure, after all, that Congress will adjourn, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate is determined that if anything looking to impeachment is proposed in the House against ROBESON, it will stay in session till he is tried. The House would like to practically impeach him, and then use the fact as campaign capital. This the Senate will not permit. If impeached, he will be tried; and no time for adjournment will be fixed that will admit of any trickiness on the part of the House. So a clean bill is essential to adjournment.

THE *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York, deals with TILDEN'S railroad operations in very plain terms. It says: "The record shows him to be a thief—only this and nothing more—a common thief. A stockholder of the Alton and St. Louis road, placed in a position of trust, he issued in 1867, $184,000 of bonds in excess of what was authorized and pocketed this, at the same time charging the stockholders $20,000 for his services. This is theft—at least honest men call it so. The matter is in the Courts and the evidence is there, but the accused is a reform candidate for the Presidency."

THE silver question is assuming greater prominence daily, and all financial discussion is centering on it. Its salient points we have already considered,—the fact that all our national bond contract were made under the law regarding silver a legal tender rendering it a measure of exact justice to continue it in the same relation. Naturally the hard money element fight it, both on the question of interest and of principle, considered from their standpoint. The claim is that silver has lost its inherent value, and therefore has dropped out of its place in the monetary standard. True, but inasmuch as it held that place when our national debt was contracted, why should it not now? Why continually legislate in the interest of capitalists? If the nation is to be held to the bond, as regards gold, why not hold creditors to the bond, as respects silver? One was just as much a legal tender as the other when the bonds were issued. As to the use of silver in current business transactions, there is no difficulty. In amounts not larger than five dollars, it is not a burthen or loss. Practically, by the use of greenbacks, trade is adjusted to the silver standard already, and where is there any valid reason for not putting it into general use? Let us have some system, at least, that will not be caviled against continually.

THE *Post* takes the BELKNAP acquittal very severely, but we hope it will, in due time, recover. In the heat of its excitement, it hysterically says: "The failure to convict BELKNAP is the formal endorsement of his corrupt and infamous practices by the Radical party. That party, through its representatives in the highest court in the land, has declared that official bribery and corruption are not crimes that deserve punishment, and that a Cabinet Minister, when detected in them, and after he confesses his guilt, shall be subjected to no punishment." That a failure to convict should be a formal endorsement of anything is a new lesson in logic that we do not happen to have observed anywhere before. It requires exemplification. As official crimes and bribery were not proven, and as the jurisdiction of the Senate was held in doubt, it is rather peculiar that not to act as though the Senate had jurisdiction, and as though the crimes were proven, amounts to a declaration as to whether certain crimes do or do not deserve punishment. There is no bounty on loons just now, that we know of.

THE President speaks with decided plainness about the Hamburg tragedy. He submitted to the Senate papers which show, that in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, the Democrats have deliberately resolved on violence, intimidation and actual murder, as a means of securing political ascendency. If they can bring it about, TILDEN is to ride into the Presidency over the bodies of the slain whites and negroes at the South. At the worst period of Roman history human life was not held more cheaply than it is by the Democratic party in this country to-day. Even at the North, there does not seem to be the slightest compunction, on the part of the Democratic press, in belittling, or actually justifying political murders at the South. The impudent and trifling letter of BUTLER, the leader in the Hamburg massacre, has been gloatingly published by Democratic papers at the North, as a justification of the massacre that took place. The President urges prompt action on Governor CHAMBERLAIN in arresting and punishing the murderers, and offers the aid of the United States government, if needed and properly applied for.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

We elsewhere acknowledge the receipt of a volume of testimony touching the social and moral phases of Chinese immigration to California. A more terrible showing could hardly be imagined. Clergymen, policemen, physicians, and others testified, and all the testimony united on one point, that the presence of Chinese women in San Francisco has fearfully demoralized and polluted, even to the limit of physical corruption. We have held, that on broad constitutional principles, they should be permitted to come to this country, and settle here. However objectionable the matter might be, considered from the standpoint of the quality of the men, there still remained the fact that if they came as *bona fide* immigrants, they were entitled to protection. But when a population that is physically and morally corrupt comes pouring in, it is a question whether the preservation of the race from the taint of foul disease should not be taken very fully into the account, in determining the question of admitting the Chinese. As to the men, the evidence is that they are of a low order, without regard for our laws, destitute of moral principle, and ready to do anything for money. Such of the women as are wives are pure, but the vast majority are simply prostitutes, of a type of corruption that is absolutely horrible. Boys as young as ten years are entrapped in their dens and infected with diseases that sap their vital energies, and speedily destroy their lives. There are doubts and disputes in regard to the social and political condition of the men brought into the country; but all witnesses agree that the women are openly held in bondage for a term of years, and virtually are slaves for life. There are about twelve hundred of them in San Francisco, in the heart of Christian civilization, imported for a life of misery and degradation, sold from one master to another, ignorant of their rights and controlled in spite of law by a system of terrorism and brutality that is a disgrace to the age we live in. Their rescue should be instant and complete.

The women, enticed or sold to these dealers, are imported from China as slaves. They are bought in the interior of China, and are called "large-footed women." Their cost ranges from eighty to three hundred dollars. They are thus slaves, and while their slavery is limited to a term of years, when the time expires they are traded off, and so kept in continual slavery. When they are no longer of service, one witness testified that they were thrown into the street to die. The record of barbarity and depravity is so horrible that it absolutely surpasses belief. We cannot possibly frame language suitable to properly express the terrible enormities that are sworn to by many apparently reputable witnesses as common occurrences in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco. The six companies, which assume to speak on behalf of the male Chinese immigrants, and take charge of their interests, whether in the capacity of owners or agents, profess utter ignorance in regard to the importation of women, and reject all responsibility for their treatment. They are literally cast as a prey to the most brutal elements of a mixed heathen and Christian society. They have no natural protectors, and the artificial barriers which our civilization sets up for the protection of their sex, avails them not. They seem to have no rights which an American commonwealth is bound to respect. Such is the present *status* of affairs as developed in the evidence, and we confess we are not surprised at the efforts to prevent Chinese immigration, in the light of these facts.

FALL TRADE PROSPECTS.

The recent trade sales in New York are looked upon as indicating a revival of business in all parts of the country. The buyers were from the west and northwest principally, and the prices bid generally advanced, till the amounts realized were fairly satisfactory to the manufacturers. The sales last week aggregated about a million and a half of dollars, and served to relieve the manufacturers of the heavy stocks they have been carrying, and so opened the way for putting their mills in active operation once more. Already the mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, have been started, and will continue to manufacture during the balance of the year. The trade sales have thus furnished the best indications possible, and are full of encouragements as regards fall prospects.

We discussed, a short time since, the indications of returning prosperity, and the developments of the past month, in business and farming circles, have served to confirm the views we then presented. In the first place, the usual duration of a panic, or the effects of a severe panic, is from three to five years. Four years is the usual limit, and five years have only been reached in extraordinary cases. Our panic began in 1873, and we are now within a month, of three years, since the disaster came. We are, therefore, in point of time, on the verge of recovery from its effects. Among the palpable evidences of this fact, is that of the improved financial condition of the farmers of the West and North. The enormous export of wheat, corn, pork, and beef during the last few years has placed them in a stronger financial condition than at any previous time since the war. The splendid harvests which now confront them bid fair to outrival in aggregate production anything the country has yet seen; and it is almost certain that our exports of wheat and corn for 1876–77 will exceed even those of the memorable year 1873–74, when they attained their maximum, namely, 105,474,528 bushels. Since 1873–74 vast regions of new land have been planted in corn and wheat. The farmer, then, will be able from the surplus products of his farm to gratify every reasonable want. It is this healthy condition of the agricultural interest which has already given a certain impetus to trade at our business centres. Add to this that the depression which had so long prevailed has given way to a feeling of hopefulness, we might almost say buoyancy. Should present anticipation as to the harvest be fully realized, it must greatly help in restoring the business of the country to its normal condition, and in lessening the pressure of indebtedness which is still seriously felt among the trading classes of our large communities.

Let trade operations once begin, and what we call prosperity will be restored. For a time, our working classes, and even business men will be compelled to economize in order to pay their debts. The remembrance of the hard times that followed the panic also exerts an influence in restraining extravagance, or even liberal living. These are the reasons why we recuperate slowly, even when the return of prosperity actually begins. But we hold that there was nothing in the nature of overtrading that necessitated the panic of 1873; and hence the return of manufacturing activity will naturally create its own demand. The rule or law, which governs in this case, is simply that of ability to purchase. When business is active, and employment plentiful and remunerative, our people consume more; and when stinted in their incomes they consume less. At the time of the panic our mills and manufactories were in full operation, with a strong demand for their products. This demand will gradually develop again, and the indications are that the time is at hand for full recuperation in business. The fall trade will be marked by increased activity and prosperity.

A RUSTIC SWAIN'S ROMANCE

Bewitched by a Gushing Washington Correspondent.

At the risk of starting all the girls for Washington, with a determination to become press correspondents, we tell this little story as it was told to us by "Curtis," of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:*

Says "Curtis," says he, "A pleasant incident in the life of one of our ablest and best known women writers here at the capital has just come to my knowledge. She has passed the years of girlhood, but her mind is as fresh and her ideas as rose colored as if she were 16. Her letters are as widely read and as influential as any a woman ever wrote, for fidelity to fact and principle are their chief characteristics. She has been writing a long time for a Western paper, and her name has become a household favorite everywhere her widely-circulated letters have gone. Among her readers, as she recently learned, was a young-well-to farmer in one of the Western States, who has a large fertile farm, a pasture full of stock, a barn full of horses, a diary, and a well-ordered farmhouse without a mistress. This young semi-literary bucolic has been reading my lady's letters until from his familiarity with her mind, he has been able to frame an idea of her features, and so possessed of her worthiness he has become that the other day he made her an offer of marriage, "sight, unseen," as the boy say. He did not wish to have her answer at once, he said; he only wished to express his own feelings on the subject, and call her attention to himself his possessions, and what ever personal merit she might be able to discover in him in an interview which he sought. His object in writing at once was, in short, to make her acquaintance, to propose a meeting here or elsewhere, if she might prefer, with a view, if mutually agreeable, to matrimony. I don't know whether there was a quiver in my lady's breast or not at this unusual proposal. I do not know whether or not she has hidden that young man's letter away in leaves of geranium and rosemary, as is the programme always in the story books. I do not know whether she has thought or not that this might be an index letter to her destiny; but she says she has answered the young man's note, declining with thanks his kind proposal, and expressing her preference to be a dauber in ink spots, and to suck her sustenance through a quill, than to be the queen of a farm-house and a dairy."

A "FUNNY MAN'S" HOME.

The Architectural Monstrosity in which Mark Twain Resides.

Quite recently, says a correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* writing from Hartford, I rode out on Farmington avenue to view the domicile of that latter-day eccentric, Mark Twain, and was much edified by half an hour's inspection of the premises. A queer rambling edifice of variegated brick, possessing innumerable steep gables of different sizes, and octagonal wings sprowl on the top of an irregular elevation, facing, of course, to the rear. Fronting the street is the kitchen with a row of clothes lines before it upon which, every Monday morning, curious pedestrians may inspect the family linen. Opposite, commanding a fine view of the stable, and up a steep declining where Hog river, the muddiest stream in Connecticut, trickles at the bottom, is the parlor. Before it, upon a wide piazza, are scattered numbers of easy chairs of rattan, tables of the same material, and here also swings a hammock. It is the pride of the fortunate proprietor that no two rooms in the building resemble each other in the slightest respect, and indeed a glance at the odd nooks and corners, the projecting balconies, diminutive windows, and incomprehensible recesses would suggest an architectural conundrum of extreme intricacy. To the left on entering the grounds are several green houses, in rear a spacious barn, and to the left of that a servant's house, in which many a family might live comfortably. All of the buildings are a dull red, variegated with bright crimson, and may be described as edifices of aboriginal extraction in their war paint.

Just opposite and within the same lawn is the winter residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a two-story and a half white frame cottage, with a high Mansard roof. The lady was invisible at the time of the visit, but a healthy-looking domestic, busily engaged in wrestling with a tub of suds-making, afforded conclusive proof that the pump and vanities in this temple of Minerva are not wholly ignored.

At Hartford, Mark Twain appears to occupy the enviable position of court jester, and people, particularly those of a gentler sex, laugh at his drollery with unmixed glee. The misfortune is that those who laugh with the humorist eventually laugh at him, but the author of the "Innocents Abroad" seems rather to enjoy it.

THE SMALLEST OF THE GIRLS.

Lucia Zarate Before the Wondering Physicians—Half the Size of Tom Thumb.

A large number of physicians went to Tony Pastor's Theatre recently to see the Mexican dwarf, Lucia Zarate. They measured her, and ascertained her height to be twenty-one inches. Her feet are three inches long, her legs below the knee four inches in circumference, and her hands an inch and a quarter broad. Her mother, who is robust and of a medium size, says that Lucia is twelve years old. Her face is older than that. Her features are Spanish, and her complexion dark. Her activity is incessant. She played pranks with the physicians and talked fast in Spanish. She stepped into a high silk hat, crouched down, and was out of sight excepting her head. She squeezed one of her pliable little hands through a rather large finger ring. The hand of an adult made an attempt for her. Standing on a chair, and holding to the back of it, her fingers stuck through the spaces in the canework—holes that just admitted the passage of a small penholder. She was not weighed, but her weight is said to be five pounds; and, poised in the hand, she does not seem heavier. Her clothing is comically small, as though intended for a doll, the shoes and stockings especially being like.

Tom Thumb has grown appreciably since he was exhibited by Barnum; but when he first astonished the public he was twice as large as Lucia; and he was then about her present age. She has been grown ever since, her mother says, since she was a year old.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS.

How They are Affected by the Times—Their General Success in Agricultural Pursuits—What an Intelligent Observer has to say About Them.

"H. V. R.," the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been "doing" Pennsylvania, writes from Smithport concerning our farmers:

"The body of the people of Pennsylvania are agriculturists. Agriculture in this great State is carried to a point nearer perfection than in any section of the country within range of my observation. Although the farmers appear to me to be comparatively well-to-do, they complain of hard times as lustily as anybody. Farmers, travelers, soldiers and students are proverbially grumblers, and we must take their tales of distress with a grain of discount. They complain that they get nothing for produce worth talking about. In this part of the State the farmers have their incomes from lumber, bark, hay, potatoes, butter and cheese. This is variety, certainly. But the timbered land now brings its owner nothing, as hemlock lumber is too low to pay for cartage and cutting, while bark is down to zero. The whole bark and timber interest is flat, and although the tanners and mill owners suffer most, the farmers feel the loss, for nearly all of them have more or less so-called wild lands upon which they have heretofore depended for a portion of their income. And hay is lower than since before the war. I hear of its selling at six and seven dollars a ton, delivered, and five dollars in the field. And the time has been when the farmer closed his fat pocket book and licked his chops over thirty and forty dollars a ton. But if the price is low, the crop is good. That of this year has never been excelled. Two and three tons to the acre is the way it is rolling into the barns this season. The case is something like that of corn in Tennessee—one year no crop, and the next no price. Potatoes are turning out wonderfully, and the farmer hopes to get thirty-five cents a bushel, but he does not count upon a larger figure. If the price is not high, it is down to figures in the past that they yield two hundred bushels to the acre. Cheese is down to ten and eleven cents per pound at the factory, which means that the farmer gets only about ten cents a gallon for milk, after delivering it to the factory, as a full gallon is required to make a pound of cheese. And butter is down to twenty and twenty-five cents. Cheese, therefore, at the very low price of ten cents, pays a little better than butter at twenty-five, for three gallons of milk are required to make a pound of butter. On the other hand, however, the milk has to be delivered at the factory, and the factory man has one cent per pound for making the cheese. Therefore, it is a question which pays the best, and the discouraged farmer tells you, plaintively, that neither pay much. Oats are a good crop in this part of the country. They will yield enormously this year, and be worth about thirty cents a bushel. Indeed, nothing that the farmer can raise pays him much more than half what it did six or eight years ago; therefore, he shakes his head dismally when you talk to him of the Centennial, and declares that he cannot afford to go with his family unless the railroads will put them through for half fare. But, the railroad fare question aside, there is a point in the farmer's condition which he should reflect upon. If what he sells brings him but little, that little buys a good deal. The other day I heard of a farmer who received twenty-five yards of calico for five pounds of butter. This he could not have done in the halcyon days when butter was forty and fifty cents a pound. And yet, probably, he went home with a heavy heart, reflecting upon the great fall in butter, and the general hardness of the times. Flour is thirty per cent. less than four years ago, although this lacks in any essential feature of encouragement to the Granger for obvious reasons. However, if he is so unfortunate as to have to buy his bread, the fall in flour will cause a ray of light upon his otherwise darkened pathway. Tea—prime article of necessity in every farmer's larder—is nearly down to one-half the price of three years ago. Coffee holds its own. The same of sugar. But in the use of either of these articles the economically disposed housewife can make a saving amounting to twenty five per cent. without inconvenience. Indeed, the average family of coffee-drinkers would find their health improved by cutting off one-half the usual supply of the article. On the whole, it is a question if the farmer does not realize as much in the purchasing power of a given amount of produce as four years ago. They do not get so many dollars, but the dollars buy more of the necessities and luxuries for home use.

"In looking about among all classes of people, it seems to me that the farmers have less to complain of than those in any other branch of business. They at least have an abundance to eat, which is more than can be said of the unemployed workmen of the manufacturing districts. The farmers live as well as in the flush times, when butter was forty cents a pound and hay thirty dollars a ton. Their great barns are filled with hay and grain—the complaint is now that the barns won't hold the hay—(a farmer, the other day, in telling me of the low price of cheese and his other grievance, complained also that his barns would not hold half of this year's hay crop, which is very sad). Their stock is fat, their cellars are filled with food, and if an abundance of all these contribute to happiness, the Pennsylvania farmers certainly should be reasonably happy.

"Still, it is true that they feel the 'hard times,' and are in no frame of mind to spend money in travel or luxuries of the sort. It takes a great deal more labor converted into produce to get a hundred dollars—nearly twice as much as it did four years ago. This makes money look larger, and the average farmer resolves not to go with his family to the Exposition unless the railroad fare is reduced. While it is true that the farmers in Pennsylvania, at least, are out of debt, mainly, and have an abundance to live upon, and that they live as well or better than in the 'flush times' of the war period, it is also true that money does not flow in upon them as it did, and that from the proceeds of the sale of their crops they have but a small margin to spend in sight seeing. The body of the people are agriculturists in all sections of the country, and the railroads must do the fair thing by them."

THE PULLMAN MONOPOLY.

The Railroad Business Overdone.

At Long Branch, recently, with a railroad man of good authority, I remarked:

"Pullman has three residences that I know of, here and in Chicago, and at the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence."

"He will want to get them all together on one small lot before many years pass," said the auditor."

"Why, do you think the railroads will throw off on him?"

"Yes, their diminishing business will not permit of any such incubus. It is hard times with the railroads. They are just beginning to meet questions of moment bluntly, and Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, goes to the core of the question when he says that too much competition has made it well-nigh impossible to earn dividends. That had already been said by Mr. Devereaux, of the Columbus & Cleveland Railroad. The open lakes and six lines of rail to the West give to much outlet for the crops. Before the war we had single tracks on every railroad; now Vanderbilt has four, Scott three or four, Garrett two or three, and the Erie and Chesapeake & Ohio are also in the field, with the Grand Trunk flanking all around to the North. Low rates are a necessity of such an abundance of communications. Passengers in America now pay the cheapest fares in the world. Ten dollars for excursion tickets from New York to Cincinnati and back! The closest economy must follow such prices. The Pullman cars are very heavy, and mash up the road beds; they bring no revenue to the hauling company, which must also keep them in repair. They cost from $17,000 to $50,000 apiece, and weigh from twenty-five to fifty tons, while ordinary cars weigh only twenty tons. The Erie Railroad ran one Pullman car which cost 52,000—the Orange County by by name. Every scratch in that cabinet work cost your pocketbook to repair it. Now, the bulk of the Pullman cars will require to be rebuilt very soon; they run about eight years, and, then, such is their condition, they must be wholly rebuilt. There are between two thousand and four thousand of them, perhaps. The capital of the company is, say, $12,000,000. When that construction account is made up, and the railroad companies proceed to fret about repairing other people's cars and carrying extravagant "riders," the hey-day will be over.

Had Been at Niagara Falls.

There was a man at the City Hall market yesterday, says M Quad, who had just arrived from Niagara Falls. He lives near Racine, but stopped off here to hunt up some relatives. As he was getting a bite to eat he suddenly remarked to the woman behind the stand:

"You keep away from Niagara Falls."

"Why?" she naturally inquired.

"I was there three days," continued the stranger, and what do you suppose I saw?"

"Something very grand, I suppose."

"Not by a jug full, my sweet woman—not by two jugs full. All I saw was a blamed old waterfall, a small town, two bridges, and one or two scrub dog fights. There wasn't a horse race, no stabbing or shooting, nobody going to be hung, and not one of the landlords would do as much as walk over to Goat Island with you and point out the spots."

He cut a fried sausage in two, sighed heavily, and finished:

"You stay right to home. You'll see more black eyes here in one day than you can there in a month."

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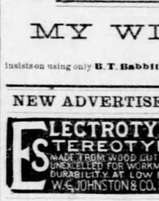
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Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRTET.

A Model Farmer.

Jim Frazier has been cutting grain for over two weeks, and has one of the finest crops ever raised on the Missouri bottom. He has 140 acres of winter wheat, and will clean 25 bushels to the acre; 80 acres of Rye, 60 acres of barley and 20 acres of oats, making a total of 300 acres of small grain. He has also 470 acres of corn, 80 acres of which is in tassel, being the early Dent variety. He is feeding 300 head of hogs, 100 head of which are ready for market, and has just shipped 60 head of fat cattle, and has several car loads left. He commenced threshing his wheat Thursday, and expects to clean up the whole business before the machine moves. That is the way to farm. Who can beat it? Don't all speak at once! —*Hamburg (Mo.) Democrat.*

Life's Varieties.

As the melodious notes of the church bells are wafted through the sultry streets, calling the little children to Sunday school, and the still calm of the Sabbath morn rests upon everybody, Mrs. Brown is busily engaged in cleaning the children's faces preparatory to their departure to the Sunday school, while at that very moment old Brown is busily engaged with a wicker bottle at his mouth at the lake, mentally uttering oaths at the fish who will not bite. How various are the scenes of life in this world between tracts and wicker bottles.

Old Si's Democratic Sign.

Old Si sat nodding on the Capitol steps, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, when Pete came along and asked:

"Woz you up to de rafflercation meetin' las' night?"

"What you ax me dat fur, when you knows better, you briggity nigger, you?" growled Si.

"You'se losin' deal dis time, old man!"

"Losin' nuffin', 'kase de Dimmycrats is done gwine ter jess run clene away wid de 'Publicans dis Fall!" replied Si.

"What make you tink so?" said Pete.

"Hit stan's to reason, don't hit, dat when de blackberries an' de watermillions gibs out de nigger mus' hab co'n bread an' bacon to lib on? Well, dese hyar grass-'oppers done come long hyar and goes lecshurneerin' on the dimmycrat side by eatin' up all de co'n an' green truck—dat's why de niggers is gwine ter sell out cheap to de dimmycrats dis fall, you hear me! Dis lecshun bizness is gwine to'd de co'n-sacks all de time!"

Nothing Like Comparisons.

"Jim" was hoeing in a garden on Cass avenue the other forenoon. That is, he had his back against a cherry tree and was lazily chopping at weeds and vines together, hitting one when he missed the other. Along came a boy of about the same age, and, looking over the fence, he exclaimed:

"What! You working?"

"Yaas," was the sad reply.

"Hoeing up weeds with the thermometer at ninety degrees in the shade?"

"Yaas."

After a short period of astonishment the new boy confidentially inquired:

"Jim, how can Christian parents expect a boy to hoe and dig and rip up the soil with the thermometer way up sky-high?"

"But I've either got to hoe or git licked," protested Jim.

"Then Jim, come and let's go fishing, and you take the licking. Fishing will last half the day anyhow, and a licking doesn't last over ten minutes."

"It hurts though," mused Jim.

"Yes, it hurts a little, but just think how we'll sit on the wharf and make them big black bass holler for mercy all day long! Can't you stand as much as a fish?"

Jim thought he could, and hung his hoe on a limb, crawled through the fence, and the weeds knew him no more.

An Unsolved Problem.

All the great problems of nature are not yet solved. One of the most interesting is how a woman can hold her mouth full of hairpins while she is doing up her back hair, and at the same time impart to her husband exact and valuable information, in a loud voice, concerning the undesirability of his dropping his cigar ash on the carpet.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

WHAT WE KEEP.

Dress Goods Department.

By weekly visitation to the Eastern markets, and unusual facilities by cash purchases and sales, we have constantly on hand, at all seasons of the year, a large, fresh and varied assortment of Dress Goods, of very newest shades, styles and materials in Dress Plaids of all kinds, in Cashmere, Roundls, Knickerbocker and Spun Silk. Plain Dress Goods in Union and All-Wool Debeges, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Italian, Balmoral, Tamise and Crepe Cloths, Black and Colored Dress Silks, Irish Poplins, Brocaded Silks, Jap Silks &c., &c. Hermanis, Grenadines, Lawns, Grass Cloths, Linen and Batiste Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Fine Cloths, &c., in all of which we keep a very extensive variety and in all grades, lowest to finest qualities.

Furnishing Goods on Second Floor.

Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits and Overdresses, Hernani and Grenadine Suits, Black Alpaca. Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Plaid Colored Suits, ready-made or to order at short notice. Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Waists for Ladies, Misses and Children. Skirts, Infants' P. K. Dresses, Robes and Short Dresses, Plain and Embroidered Flannel and Merino Shawls, Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses and Toilet Sacques, Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Pillow Shams, Sheets and Bolster Slips, also made-up Slips, Shawls in every variety, Sacques of all kinds, White Goods of every description, Sacquings, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing in every grade, Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Quilts, Spreads, Comforts, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Curtain Damasks, Lace Curtains and Curtain Laces, Cornices, &c., &c.

Domestic and Housefurnishing Goods.

Calicos, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Shirting and Furniture Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Domestic and French and Scotch Ginghams, Madder Tablings, Turkey and Variegated Red Tablings, Loom Linens, Linen and Satin Damasks, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Irish, Butchers' and Family Linens, Linen Sheetings, Twilled and Plain Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Towels and Towelings, Canvas Duck, Awning Cloths, Grain Bags, Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., &c.

Housefurnishing Goods.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag, One, Two and Three Ply Ingrain, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpet, Plain, Checked and Striped Mattings, in Straw and Cocoa, Rugs and Mats, Window Hollands, Shadings and Blinds, Fixtures, Stools and Hassocks, Stair, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Hats, Bonnets, Lace Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Wings, Trimming Silks and Velvets, Veilings, Nets, Lace Scarfs and Fichus Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Collars and Cuffs, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gloves of all kinds, Fans, Corsets, Paniers, French Toupees, Ruchings, Collarettes, Laces, Valenciennes, Yak, French and Guipure Laces, Hamburg and Linen Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Cotton and Linen Edgings, Cashmere Laces, Dress Trimmings of all kings, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Toilet Sets and Mats, Lace Tidies and Sets, Children's Knit Sacques, Gents' Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Colored and White Unlaundried and Done Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Underwear, an unexceptionable fine lot of Hosiery of all kinds, Black Jet and Horn and Gold Jewelry, Bracelets, Hat Ornaments, Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, &c., &c.

Housekeeping and Fancy Articles.

Tooth, Hair, Scrubbing, Dusting and Window Brushes, Horn and Rubber, Hair, Tusk and Black Combs, Clothes Brushes, Blacking and Horse Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whisk and Floor Brooms, Chamois Skins, Shaving Brushes, Towel and Hat Racks and Pins, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Pictures and Mottoes, Frames, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Hand Glasses, German Silver and Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Scissors, Shears, Shawl and Book Straps, Children's Lunch, Dinner, Traveling and Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets and Hampers, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Purses, House and Toilet Soaps, Tooth Soaps, Lilly White Perfumed Face Powder, Colognes, Fine Perfumeries, Hair Oils and Ointments, Flavoring Extracts, Silver Soap, Stove Polish, Sapolios, Castors, Pie Plates, Smoothing Irons, Iron Stands, Fire Irons, Tack Hammers and Tacks, Egg Whips and Beaters, Candlesticks, Machine Oil and Needles, Step Ladders, Tea, Coffee and Cake Pans and Canisters, Strainers, Sieves, Match Safes, Pipes, and an innumerable line in the way of Children's Toys and useful articles. Stock always fresh and complete.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 3, 1876.

The banks begin to appreciate the prospect of an improving fall trade, and are looking forward to activity in the money loaning business. The demand continues comparatively light, and money is but slightly called for. A quiet, easy feeling prevails among the banks, and money is plentiful. Paper continues to be closely scanned, but that of first quality can be readily placed at six per cent. In business there has been a slight improvement, but not enough to make a material impression on the community. In the oil trade the most marked improvement is apparent, and the result is the employment of very many persons before idle. The outlook for the future is much brighter than it has been for a time past.

—A New York paper has compiled a statement showing the indebtedness of sixty-four cities in this country as it stood in 1870, according to the census of that year, and the enormous increase such indebtedness has made by giving the latest obtainable figures. The exhibit is certainly startling. These sixty-four municipalities had in 1870 an aggregate indebtedness of $278,600,000. In 1875-6 the aggregate had grown to $640,800,000; showing an increase of $362,200,000, or at the rate of 130 per cent., within a period of five or six years. This affords a fair indication of the political effects of the general inflation and extravagance that culminated in the panic of 1873. In this table the figures for Philadelphia are put at $42,103,866 in 1870 and at $69,616,525 for the present time.

—The London *Daily News* recently received from the manager of the Deutsche Bank a rather long letter on the subject of the stock of silver on hand in Germany. He denies emphatically the statements which have been made that the stock consists of many millions, that the Government intends to offer so many hundred tons per month, and that attempts have been made to force sales at the reduced prices. He says that the present available stock is only £300,000 to £400,000, that the sales have only averaged two to three millions sterling a year, and large offers at present prices would be refused. No one who is competent to form an opinion in Berlin only estimate the available surplus at seven and a half millions, and as the old silver is coming in slowly, the present stock is not likely to be unduly increased.

—Mr. John C. Hopper, of New York, will devote most of the approaching fall months, says the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, to calling upon them throughout the country with the view of getting ready for effective demonstration at Washington next session, regarding the removal of the bank taxes. The convention, at the next session, will contain representatives from every State and National bank in the country, so far as possible, as well as a representation from the private bankers.

—Jay Cooke & Co.'s discharge in bankruptcy was not absolute, as might appear from the telegraphic announcement, but subject to objection by creditors within ten days from the 29th inst. A Baltimore *Gazette* special intimates that parties in confidential relations with the trustees of the Jay Cooke assets are taking advantage of information thus derived to "shave" claims.

—Chicago is tiding over her financial difficulties by means of a "popular loan," bearing 6 per cent. interest, the certificates to be receivable for taxes. That is, those who pay their taxes now make an 8 per cent. investment until the time they are due.

—British trade returns for the first six months of the present year show that Sheffield trade with America has been less than one-third of what it was two years ago, and trade with Russia less than one-half.

—The extensive cotton mills at Little Falls, belonging largely to Commodore Garner, says the Albany *Argus*, are at present closed, awaiting some adjustment of his affairs.

—Business, says the Boston *Journal*, is slowly reviving. One of our largest cotton manufactories is disposing of its weekly product, which is without precedent at this season for several years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

H. H. Boyd to Catharine Murphy et al, January 14, 1876; lot on Allen avenue, Allentown.....$2,000
Robt. Wallace to C. M. King, July 31, 1876; lot on Perrysville road, Second ward, Allegheny.....$5
J. S. Byers to Elizabeth Roddy, July 31, 1876; lot on Washington street, West End, Birmingham.....$800

J. N. O'Neil et ux. to Thos. Dait, August 1, 1876; lots 25 and 26 in the town of Jefferson, Jefferson township.....$700
Richard Cowan to W. Hughes, July 24, 1876; lots 1 and 2 in McGowen's plan, Thirty-second ward, city.....$800
Robert Miller et ux. to J. W. Hemphill, May 14, 1876; lot 176 in plan in Tarentum.....$700
A. Quinette et ux. et al to Robert Miller, July 18, 1876; the above lot.....$1,000
John Wendel et ux. to John Rothenhofer, July 13, 1876; lot on Larkins alley, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$2,200
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Oliver Evans, December 31, 1875; interest of H. L. Johns in four lots in Seventeenth ward, city.....$800
Rt. Rev. John Tuigg to the Sisters of Charity of Allegheny county, July 17, 1876; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, city.....$25,000
Wm. A. Thompson et al. to Samuel H. Phillips, July 19, 1876; 121 perches in North Fayette township.....$600
Robt. Woods et al. to John Wood et al., four acres in Elizabeth township, and the coal underlying a tract of land in same township.....$2,000
Jacob Knapp et ux. to Lorenz Benz, April 15, 1876; lot on Washington street, Twenty-ninth ward, city.....$2,000
Jas. Scott et al. to John Eberhim, March 18, 1861; lot on White Oak alley, Third ward, Allegheny.....
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Stierheim, 1st March, 1876; interest of John Stierheim, Sr., to lot on White Oak alley, Third ward, Allegheny.....$425
Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¾
1865	116
" 1865 n. w	117¾
5-20's 1867	119¾
5-20's 1868 coupons	119¾
C. C. & I. C., 39	87¾
Rock Island	112¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	131
Chicago & Alton, 100	93
Chicago & Alton, preferred	112
Terre Haute	26
Terre Haute, preferred	60
Ohio & Mississippi	12
Union Pacific	84½
Union Pacific land grant	104
Union Pacific land grant, 1874	92
Sinking Fund, 1874	92
Sinking Fund, 1875-8	92
Delaware & Lackawanna	95
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.	17¾
Missouri Pacific	6
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	2
Indiana Central	3 1-2
Burlington & Quincy	118 1-2
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10¾
Central Pacific	109
Union Pacific	109½
Union Pacific land grant	104 3-4
Sinking Fund	94 3-8
Delaware & Lackawanna	95
Missouri Pacific	6
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	2
Indiana Central	3 1-2
Burlington & Quincy	118 1-2
Hannibal & St. Joseph	10¾
Central Pacific	109
Union Pacific	109½
Union Pacific land grant	104 3-4
Sinking Fund	94 3-8

London, August 2.—Puleston, member of Parliament, has resigned from the banking house of McCulloch & Co. The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £235,000. Consols: 96¾ 3-8ds of '65, 106; do. of '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, August 2.—Rentes 106f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—United States new 5s 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876.

The course of the Chicago Wheat market is being watched very closely and with great interest, not only by grain dealers and millers, but by a good many outsiders who are operating there on margins; they are "long" or "short" as the case may be, and while some are doing very well, others 'on the wrong side' are hurting very badly. The course of the market during the past day or two has been unfavorable to the "shorts," but as they have made a good deal of money recently they can stand a reverse. The other leading articles of merchandise present no new feature deserving of notice.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $1@2.50 per bbl., mostly at $1.50@2.

BERRIES—Black-berries, 6@8c ₱ bucket. Whortle-berries, 75c@$1.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 18@20c; fancy creamery, 20@25c; common to fair packed, 12@15c. There is a very fair demand for prime stock, but low grade is dull.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, and while the supply is not large it is in excess of present wants; fresh stock, 12@13c in bbls and 13@14c in cases.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is firmer, owing to the recent upward movement of Wheat in Chicago, but there is no improvement to report in the demand and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters are ranging all the way from $6@7; ambers, $7.25@7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GRAIN—As already intimated, there is a firmer feeling being developed in the market for Wheat, and millers are more disposed to buy than they have been for some time past. Some operators, however, are still bearish, predicting that the market will react and prices rule still lower, while others are inclined to the belief that hard pan has been about reached. No. 1 old red winter quoted at $1.27@1.28; do new, $1.10@1.15. The Oat market continues weak, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and holders anxious to realize, prices are drooping; quotable at 32@33c, as to quality and condition. We hear of new crop having been offered to arrive at 30c, buyer furnishing sacks. Corn is in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it; Ear, 55@56 on track. Shelled quoted at 54@55c for mixed to choice yellow. Rye dull.

GROCERIES—There is no abatement in the demand for Sugars, nor is it likely that there will be during the next thirty or forty days; prices strong but unchanged. Coffee continues dull and weak, and the indications at the present writing are more favorable for a decline than an advance.

SUGARS.

Carolina	6¾@7¾	Louisiana	6¾@8¾
Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾@10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a60
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@55
Unpowder	50@ 70	Oolong	40@55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (h pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21@22	Rio (ordy)	19
Good Rio	20 @22	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov. Java	30		

HAY—New crop is selling loose from country wagons at $10@15. Old crop baled in very high supply; No. 1 timothy quoted at $14@15.

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $14@15; middlings and chopped feed, $16@17.

ONIONS—$2.50@3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Extra No. 1 (winter) 94@95; No. 1, 78@80; No. 2, 68@70. Linseed, 65@68. White miners oil, 24@25. Yellow, 18@21. Carbon, 14@15.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, but with the exception of winter-cured Hams, prices are weak. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday, says of that market: "The feature of the week has been the marked decline in Pork, Bacon and Bulk Meat, which, being caused by the pressure to settle July contracts, The consumptive demand has improved under the lower prices ruling, and the market rules steady and firm. The stock of sugar-cured Hams is very light, especially of the light average, and of smoked Hams and Hams, except for medium and heavy weights."

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	20.75
Do. Canvased	15	Short Cut do	20.75
Shoulders Ex S C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¼
Do. Canvased	10¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
S'Cut Hams	13¾	mer trade	12¾
Do. Canvased	15¾	Do. ——¾ bbls	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	13	Do. ——¼ bbls	13¾
Do. Canvased	15¾	Do. 5 lb caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Pure dor. sausages	6¾	Do. 3 lb pails	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	15
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 3 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	15

POTATOES—Continue in light supply and prices are tending upward in consequence. Quotable at $2.50@3 ₱ bbl according to quality and condition.

RAGS—Worth 2½@3c ₱ lb for country rags.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾@8 ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	25a	Oil, Anise	$2.85@3.00
2d select	35a	Bergam	2.00@2.10
1st select	60a	Cajuta	1.50@1.60
Acid, Citric	93@1.04	Castor	1.12@1.20
Gallic	1.00	Lemon	4.50@5.00
Tartaric	54a	Linseed R	54@55 gal
Alcohol	2.22@2.30 gal	Linseed B	59@62 gal
Aloes, Cabs	40a	Neatsfoot	85@1.25 gal
A Barb	50a	Olive	1.25@2.90@gal
Blood	40a	Opt	Pts 2.25@2.50@c
Alum	2¾a 4¾		Pts 3.25@3.50@c
Ammo., Aq	7a	Orange	3.75@4.00
Carb	11	Origanum	1.75@2.00
Arnica, Flow	20a	Pennyroyl	3.75@4.00
Asafœtida	25a	Peppermint	4.00@4.50
Bals. Copaib	75a	Sassafras	70a80
Canada	50a	Wintergr	3.75@4.00
Bay Rum	2.75@3.00 gal	Spearmint	3.75@4.00
Blu, Sub car	2.75@3.00	Tar	22@24
Sub oil	2.00@2.25	Wormseed	2.00@2.25
Bine Mass	40a	Wormwood	3.00@3.25
Vitriol	10¾@11¾	Iodid	2.85@3.00
Brimstone	4a	Quinine	2.30@2.40 oz
Brim., Roll	4a	Root, Gent	8 a12
Camphor	1.00	Gin. E. I.	16
Camphor ref	1.10	Gin. Jam	24
Camwood	9	Ipecac P	1.40
Chamo. Ger	50	Jalap P	75
Rom	30	Rhubarb	2.00@2.50
Chloral Hyd	2.25	Rt. Pow	2.00@2.50
Chloroform	87a1.00	Sarsaparilla	50
Cincho. Pale	30a	Sarsaparilla, Mex.	20
Yel	1.00a1.10	Senega	90a1.00
Yellow	30a	Spigelia	45
Cochineal	70a	Sal. Alembro	15
Copperas	2a	Ger	25
Cream Tar	41a	Saffron Am	50a
Cubebs	15a	Saltpetre	9a
Dovers Pwd	1.75a	Epsom	3a
Ergot	1.50	Glauber	2¾a
Ether, Nit	35a	Rochelle	30
Sul	70a	Soda	2a
Ex. Lgw'd	13¾a	Soda, Ash	2¾a
Liq'd	30a	Hemp	7¾a
Flor	28a	Mustard	8a
Fustic	3a	Soda, Abic	30a
Gly, Pure	30a	E. I	2¾a
Rowers'	45	Tinner	28
Indigo, Mad	1.00a1.20	Shellac	45a
Bengal	1.00a1.20	Soap, Castile	11a
Guat	1.00a1.25	White	10a
Iodine	4.10@4.40	Soda Ash	4a
Iodoform	6.00	Bi Carb	4¾a
Juniper Ber	7a	Strych, Cry	1.55@1.60 oz
Logwood	23a	Pulv	2.30@2.75 oz
Madder	12a	Sugar Lead	24a
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00	Turpen, spts	37a
Carb	45	Var, Coach	1.85@2.50 gal
Manna, Fla	1.00	Copal	1.90@2.40 gal
Morph, Sul	4.70a5.00oz	Damar	1.30@1.60 gal
Nit. Silver	94 oz	Japan	60a1.25 gal
Opium	7.88	Venet. Red	2¾a 4¾
Powd	10.50	Whiting	1¾a 2¾

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876.

The situation has not changed much for several days; business continues quiet, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. It is said that a strong effort is being made by the "bears" to break down the Crude market, but if so, it has not been successful as yet; it is true, there is less doing but prices are being pretty well sustained. United, Union and Conduit certificates, $2.37½; immediate shipment, $2.37½@2.60. Refined continues very quiet; brokers report that there has been little or nothing done for several days. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 17¾@18c; on cars here, 18@18½c.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. have withdrawn from what is known as the Standard Combination, and that some of the outside refiners have connected to ship to Baltimore in the interest of Conduit Co., by way of Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

The Standard Combination, it is understood, have about closed the purchase of the Petrolite Oil Works, owned by Wormser, Myers & Co., Nexti.

The Barrel market remains about as noted in our last report; countries, $1.40; city make, $1.85@1.90.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,511
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	966
J. Bushnell	Radiant o w	624
S. Craig	Penn o w	535
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	477
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	467
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	332
J. Bushnell	Iron City o w	222
Total		5,227

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Ball. 2,692
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Ball. 1,179
Standard O. W	S. C. Poultney	Ball. 621
Total		4,493

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	547 cars.	471 cars.
Hogs	183 "	97 "
Sheep	80 "	70 "
Total	760 "	647 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The run of local cattle during the past week has been the largest we have had this year, 231 cars, and there was no falling off in the receipts of through consignment, 316 cars, making an aggregate of 547 cars, against 471 cars the week preceding. Sales during the week, 2,442 head, against 2,644, preceding week. While the supply was much larger, the number sold was less, hence it follows that trade has been less active, and with a supply in excess of the demand, buyers were successful in forcing prices down about 25c ₱ cwt on be t, and 10@12½ on common and medium grades; that prime cattle depreciated more in value than the commoner grades may appear strange, yet it is true. There were more buyers for the former than the latter, and it is worthy of notice that the supply of nice, light, tidy cattle, weighing say from 1,000 to 1,100 was scarcely equal to the demand, while of heavy weights there was an oversupply and quite a number had to be shipped on in first hands. There was a fair inquiry for stockers, and several lots changed hands within the range of our quotations:

QUOTATIONS.

Prime, 1,400@1,500 steers	5.00@5.25
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	4.50@4.75
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4.00@4.50
Stockers, according to quality	3.00@3.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3.00@3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was heavy on Monday and Tuesday, but trade was fairly active and prices fully sustained up until noon yesterday when the market began to develop signs of weakness, and at the close rates were about ½c lower as compared with the opening. To-day (Wednesday) trade was very slow at the reduction, and sales were difficult to effect. The largest proportion of the offerings were stockers this week, and for these the demand has not fairly set in yet. The market as we close our report is dull, although the number remaining unsold is not large.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 84@100 lbs	4.85@5.00
Good 84@90 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good 70@80 lbs	4.00@4.25
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.50@3.75
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.25
Indians, according to quality	3.00@5.00
Stock Ewes, ₱ head	$2.00@3.00
Lambs, 60@80 lbs	4.00@5.00

HOGS.

The supply has been somewhat larger, and with no improvement in the demand the market has been a little dragg, especially for heavy weights, with prices off from 20@25c. It is worthy of notice that good light hogs—such as are wanted for shipment to New York and Baltimore, sold more readily and at better prices relatively than heavy weights, which, as noted in our report of Saturday, may be attributed to the depressed condition of the market for lard. Indeed, the former are bringing just about the same prices they did last week, while the latter are 20@25c ₱ cwt lower. Half fatted and grass hogs selling very slow.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.90@7.00
New York Hogs	6.65@6.90
Good Grass Hogs	6.50@6.60
Roughs	6.00@6.00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case draw for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Breadstuffs Market.

Was quiet but firm, New York being quoted steadier, while wheat was stronger. There was a better local demand, but sales were confined chiefly to the absence of orders. Sales were reported of 480 barrels winters at $4.90 for unsound, and the rest partly at $5.37½; 975 bbls spring extras on private terms, 200 do. spring superfines and 800 do. rye flour all on private terms. Corn-meal quiet and the market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium do., $5.50@6; choice spring extras, $5@5.25; medium do., $4.75@5; shipping and trade notice that the supply of nice, light, tidy cattle, weighing say from patents, $6.50@7.50; common do., $5.75@6; rour springs, $4@5.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3; rye flour, $3.90@4.

Bran was in light supply, and firm at the recent advance, buyers holding back in the absence of offerings. Sales were 20 tons at $10.50 on track and free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $13.75@18.00 ₱ ton on track.

The Railroad Freight War.

The *Graphic* makes the almost incredible statement that a contract has been made by the New York Central to move freight from New York to St. Louis, at any time within eighteen months, at only 90 ₱ 100 lbs. If this statement is even approximately correct, it signifies that the railway war is to be pushed until somebody goes into bankruptcy. It also signifies that in Vanderbilt's opinion the somebody will not be named Vanderbilt.—[New York Public, July 27.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No 2 Chicago spring 88¾c spot; 92¾c September; 93¾c October; No. 3 80c; rejected 62½@63c. Corn firm; No. 2 31c spot; 30½c August; 30¼@30½c September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS — Pork dull; $18.40 spot; $18.52½@18.55 September. Lard dull; $10.90 spot; $11.00 September. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Dull and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat was 92¼c September. Corn firm; 46c August. Oats firmer; 31c August. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Flour: receipts 10,000 bbls; fairly active and in some instances a shade firmer; No. 2 $2.40@3.15; superfine western and State $3.50@4.50; common to good extra $4.40@4.75; good to choice $4.75@5; white wheat extra $5.05@7.25; extra Ohio $4.40@6.75; St. Louis $4.90@8.50. Rye flour: demand and market firm at $4.15@5.15. Corn meal quiet and steady; western, $2.60@3.00. Wheat dull; almost nominal; good to choice scarce but firm; No. 1 spring 93¾c; No. 2 red winter 98c; white Michigan old store $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee 96c@$1.07; No. 3 do. 85@91c; No. 2 Chicago spring 98c@$1.00; No. 3 do 84@85c. Rye dull; State 65@67½c; western 50@57c; Canada in bond 75@78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn: demand fair; mainly export; receipts 8,500 bushels; western mixed 43½ and 44c; Warm Spring grade, 45½c. Oats dull; receipts 5,000 bushels; western mixed and State choice 28@32c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Molasses, rice and sugar unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 6¾c; refined 17¾c; cases 21@21¾c; naphtha 11c. Rosin quiet at $1.65@1.75. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs steady; western 15@15½c. Pork dull at $19.30@19.50. Beef quiet; extra mess 12c. Middles dull; long clear western 10¾c, city 10¾c. Lard dull at $10.25. Butter quiet; western 12@24c. Cheese steady and in moderate demand at 8@9½c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.14@1.15.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, August 2.—Refined petroleum 35¾f.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton firm at 6 1-16@6 5-16d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 9,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 9d; Club 9s 8d@10s 2d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s@9s 3d; winter 9s 6@9s 6d. Flour 21¾@23s. Corn 25¾@26s. Oats 26@31s. Clover seed 50@55s. Lard 49s. Cheese 50s. Refined petroleum 13¾@14d; spirits 9@9¾d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Petroleum quiet; refined 17½@17¾c; crude 12¾c. Cloverseed 17a18c. Flour quiet, extra $4a4.37½; Minnesota family $5.25a6.75. Wheat more active; new red $1.17a1.20; amber $1.21a1.24. Rye quiet at 60a63c. Corn firm; 77c yellow 59@60c. Pork $21@21.50. Lard 11¾a11¾c. Whisky; western nominally $1.12. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 28a29c; extra 22a24c; western extra 20a22c; firsts 18a19c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs steady; western 16a17c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 2.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine western $3a3.87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50a6.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.50a6.75; Illinois $6a7.50; St. Louis $6.75a8; fancy Minnesota $7a8.50. Corn quiet; western mixed new 60@65c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 35¾a36c; rejected 37c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour dull; extra $3.75; fancy $5.75a6.25. Wheat dull; 88a90c. Corn dull; white 48c; mixed 45c. Rye 60c. Oats dull; No. 1 33c; mixed 31c. Pork $18.50. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; sides 9¾a10c; clear 10¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11c; clear 11¾c. Lard dull; 14a14¼c. Whisky $1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 2. — Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1.30; No. 1 white Michigan $1.20½; amber $1.09; seller September $1.08½; No. 2 amber 86c. No. 3 red new 98c. Corn firm; high mixed 49½c; seller September 50¼c; low mixed 39c. Oats dull; No. 2 32c; white 36c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 2. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and active 3@5c lower, closed firm; No. 1 $1.07½; hard $1.13; No. 2 93½c; No. 3 82c. Corn firm; No. 2 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 31c. Rye dull; No. 1 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 65c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn easy at 41@45c. Oats dull at 25@28c. Pork: jobbers $19a19.25. Bulk meats firm at 8¾a9¾c 10¼c. Bacon dull at 8¾a10¾a11¾c. Whisky firm at $1.10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour: only small local demand. Wheat dull at $1.15. Corn steady; 40¾a 41c. Oats dull at 28a30c. Rye steady at 58¾a58½c. Whisky firm at $1.10. Provisions dull and nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Corn firm; mixed 60c; choice white and yellow 63c. Oats firm at 41a45c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11¾c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Cotton firm at 11a 11¾c; sales 800 bales; receipts 102; shipments 960. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 2.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 29c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test 15c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 2.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan $1.41. Corn dull at 56c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Beeves: receipts 3,720 head, against 3,210 head same day last week; inferior to medium grades extremely dull, and fully 1/2c lower than last Monday; 20 car loads of Cherokee cattle sold at 7¾a 8¾c; 1 car good 9c; poor to medium native 8 to 8¾c; fair to prime native 9 to 10¼c; extra and fancy selections 10¾a10¾c. Sheep: receipts 4,370 head, making 6,030 head for two days, against 5,550 head same time last week; market fairly steady at 4a6c for sheep, and 6a8c for lambs. Swine: receipts 4,540 head, making 6,560 head for two days, against 6,650 head same time last week; none offered alive; dressed quiet at 8¾a8½c.

BUFFALO, August 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,479 head; total for week 11,560; market fairly active, but unchanged in prices, except for common, which were weaker; about all good cattle sold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 13,800; market moderately active; sales of 15 cars, 3 cars shipped east on first hands; yards bare of stock; sheep a trifle higher; lambs unchanged. Hogs: receipts 2,700 head; total for the week 12,900; market moderately active for heavy at $6,75a6,90; Yorkers dull at $6,50.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Cattle dull and heavy; prices ½a¾c lower; very best 5a 5¾c; first quality 4a5c; medium or good fair quality 3¾a4¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3a3¾c; most sales at 4¼a 5¼c; receipts 2,032 head; sales 1,645 head. Hogs in moderate demand; prices ¼a¾c higher; range 9a10c; receipts 4,534 head. Sheep: good grades in fair demand; common dull; heavy rangs at 4a5c, receipts 7,787 head.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Cattle: receipts 3,900 head; shipments 1,610, dull and nominal, with a downward tendency; Texans sold at $2,85a3. Hogs: receipts 14,000; shipments 3,300; dull and prices 10c lower; light $6,40a6,50; heavy $6,25a 6,45; selected $6,60a6,70. Sheep: receipts 1,500; fairly active; common to good $2,87½a4,85.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchangd.

CINCINATTI, August 2.—Hogs dull and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—Hogs: receipts 850 head; prices $6,25a6,45.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The package trade in cotton goods was moderate and prices unchanged. Prints were in steady demand. Simpson's black and white grey and Shepherd plaid prints were advanced to 6½c. Woolen goods are in fair request. Foreign goods are quiet. Black silk velvets realized advanced prices at auction.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton dull; 11¾ a12 1-16c; futures strong and active; August delivery 12 5-32c; September 12 27-32a12 29-32; October 12⅝a12 21-32c; November 12 17-32a 12 9-16c; December 12 9-16a12 19-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 buggies, J. W. Pierce; 7 self wheels, Hare & Ring; 2 cars sugar, Fahnestock & Co; 1 car do, Stewart Bros & Co; 70 bxs starch, G. Schelhase; 6 bbls whisky, A. Feilman; 1 do liquor, A. Klinginsmith; 15 pails tobacco, Hay & Gerdes; 1 car do, T. J. Wallace; 15 do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 21 bbls liquor, H. McCahey; 1 do do, Wm. Gerdes & Co; 8 tcs s b of, R. Owens & Co; 3 do, J. P. Hanna & Co; 18 pkgs tobacco, Peerless & Co; 6 bbls wheels, Pittsburgh Forging Co; 1 car do, Wm. Rodgers & Co; 10 do, J. McCullough; 5 bbls oil, P. Duff & Son; 8 do, Jas. Lee; 1 do, Lee, Hay & Co; 1 do, Mutual Oil Co; 10 bbls liquor, H. Schoenberger & Co; 10 bbls soap, T. J. Jenkins; 3 cars coal, 10 do wheat, 1 do oats, D. G. Stewart; 1 do oat meal, McCord & Ayer; 1 do meal, M. Reid & Co; 1 do, Jas. Rags, Fleming, A. & Co; 20 bbls flour, S. Lindsay & Co; 2 do eggs, Moore, S. A. Co; 1 car coal, Soals & Co; 50 bbls oil, Wm. Penn Oil Co; 1 do, Spack & Co; 1 hhd sides, Shumaker & Co; 1 car wheat, Hay & Co; 1 do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, Depp; 1 do, J. Lutz; 1 do, F. Kober; 1 do, N. F. Sherman; 1 do, J. C. A. Wormcastle; 1 do, C. A. Bentz; 1 do soap, T. J. Jenkins; 3 cars coal, 10 do wheat, 1 do oats, D. G. Stewart; 1 do oat meal, McCord & Ayer; 1 do meal, M. Reid & Co; 1 do rags, Fleming, A. & Co; 20 bbls flour, S. Lindsay & Co; 2 do eggs, Moore, S. A. Co; 1 car coal, Soals & Co; 50 bbls oil, Wm. Penn Oil Co; 1 do, Spack & Co; 1 hhd sides, Shumaker & Co; 1 car wheat, Hay & Co; 1 do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, Depp; 1 do, J. Lutz; 1 do, F. Kober; 1 do, N. F. Sherman; 1 do

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, and possibly occasional rains.

Reunion.

The 100th Pa. Vols. (Roundheads) will hold their eleventh annual reunion at Washington, Pa., Thursday, September 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The annual oration will be delivered by Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College.

Straws on the Presidency—How the Boys in Blue Will Vote.

A poll of the Fifteenth Regiment National Guards on their way to the Centennial, was taken from Crawford, Mercer and Erie counties, yesterday on the train, and out of 400 men, all voters, 360 were Hays and Wheeler men, 39 for Tilden and Hendricks and one for Peter Cooper.

Shocking Accident.

A man whose name we could not learn, met with a serious accident Wednesday morning, on the B. & O. Railroad, near the copper-works. Being intoxicated he probably fell down near the track and went to sleep with his arms across the rail, and a passing train severed both arms below the elbow. He was removed to the hospital, where his injuries received proper attention.

Continued Mortality.

The great mortality among the canines in Allegheny still continues, and the police have laid in a new stock of strychnine for their benefit. Dr. Czarniecki, the fallmaster, last evening presented his bill for removing dead dogs during the month of July. He only charges the city for removing bodies when he can not find the owner. The bill amounted to $153, which, at fifty cents each, shows that 306 dogs were carted off. Besides this a number of removals were paid for by the owners of canines.

Is This So?

In our yesterday's issue we noted the drowning of a little colored girl named Brown, by falling off a gangway into the river opposite the La Belle Steel Works, in Allegheny. Last evening a rumor prevailed that the girl did not fall off accidentally, but that a man had struck her on the head with a stone or clinker which knocked her off, resulting in her death by drowning. If this is true it seems that the coroner's inquest failed to elicit all the facts in the case, as a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

July Collections.

Thos. W. Davis, collector of U. S. Revenue for this district reports the following collections for the month of July:

On distilled spirits	$ 9,469 94
On tobacco, cigars, &c	26,379 72
On fermented liquors	8,982 64
Banks on average capital and deposits	41,053 75
On compromise	50 00
Total	$85,935 45

Deputy Mayors' Business.

The report of the Deputy Mayors reached the Mayor's office yesterday. They are as follows:

	Cases.	Receipts.
Deputy Lowry	16	$ 84 55
Deputy Bradley	13	21 30
Deputy Shaffer	34	51 70
Deputy King	24	105 90
Deputy McClure	12	85 10
Deputy Hoerr	43	60 40
From Central Station	503	1,755 50
Total receipts for month		$2,164 45

The Iron Workers.

The Convention of Iron Workers spent the greater portion of yesterday in discussing the question of amalgamation. From conversations with different members it was learned that the prospects of effecting the union desired are good. No definite action has yet been taken, the discussion of preliminaries occupying much time.

Of the Sons of Vulcan, who are in session in Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue, James Grundy, of Covington, Ky., is President; R. H. Jones, of Elna, Secretary, and B. E. Jones, of Girard, Ohio, Assistant Secretary.

Base Ball.

The game this afternoon at Union Park between the Alleghenys and Neshannocks will, owing to the warm rivalry between the two clubs, doubtless attract an immense audience. Of the five names sent to the Alleghenys by their opponents from which to choose an umpire they have selected John McClintock, of Meadville. Owing to Sam Wilkinson's injured hand, Davy Miller, formerly first baseman of the Braddocks, will play that position for the Alleghenys. Flint has signed with the Indianapolis club, but it is said that he will be here to catch in this afternoon's game.

The GAZETTE press-room nine hereby challenge the *Commercial* press-room employes to a friendly tilt at the National game.

Wm. Semple's Ladies' Journal of Fashion, Art, Science and Literature.

The 9th No. of Vol. 2 of this *Journal* is before us largely and beautifully illustrated with fashion plates and spicy miscellaneous reading matter, recipes, &c. But the part of most intrinsic value, which it would well repay every woman and man in the city and country to read and study, is the partial enumeration, with prices annexed, of Mr. Semple's immense stock and endless variety of goods. Visitors to Semple's great store, and only those who visit it, can form an adequate idea of its great extent, and of the marvelously low prices at which goods are there sold. Mr. Semple's advertisements, therefore, whether in his own periodical or in the GAZETTE, should not be carelessly passed over. Nothing in the papers is more profitable reading for those who have any shopping to do. Other reading matter may be pleasant and entertaining or instructive. Semple's advertisements are *profitable* and should be read, as they are changed from day to day for the sake of the savings and economies they suggest.

A DOUBLE OUTRAGE.

Brutal Assault Upon a Girl of Fifteen.

On Sunday afternoon, near Johnstown, Mary Risinger, a girl fifteen years of age, started from home on a visit to her sister, who resides a short distance away. While passing along the railroad near Dornock Point she happened to look back, and noticed two men following her, both of whom were running. Being apprehensive of danger she quickened her footsteps, and at length she commenced running also, but her pursuers soon overtook her. Immediately after reaching the young woman they took hold of her and dragged her down over the embankment on the north side of the road, and while one of them stifled her cries by holding his hand over her mouth, the other proceeded to outrage her person. Then the companion of the brute followed him in the commission of the same dreadful crime, after which they escaped, and the poor victim of their passions made her way as best she could, and related the narrative of the assault upon her. It has been ascertained that her assailants are both named Hays, and informations have been lodged against them before Justice Brady, of Johnstown.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.

More Work of the Mollie Maguires—Twenty Houses Near Shaner's Station Burned—A Juror Shot at.

We have already published this week several accounts of outrages committed in the Youghiogheny regions by the Mollie Maguires. This morning still more of their work is to be chronicled. The spirit of lawlessness in the region mentioned appears to have reached a point that certainly calls for prompt and decisive action.

On Tuesday night near Shaner's Station, on the Connellsville railroad, five blocks of tenement houses, containing 20 in all, were burned by fire, which was undoubtedly incendiary. They were the property of Mr. Thomas Moore. His loss is not stated. Five men have been arrested on suspicion, one was discharged for lack of evidence, but what disposition was made of the rest we are not informed.

From the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Monday we clip the following:

"While everybody is talking about the Mollies being crushed, there comes news from Mauch Chunk which shows that even if they are down, they intend to die hard. On Friday night Mr. Charles E. Miller, a juror in Aleck Campbell's case, was shot at but fortunately the ball only pierced his hat. Mr. Miller lives in East Mauch Chunk and was in his own house at the time. The would be assassin lay in the back yard, concealed in the shrubbery, and after firing his shot, made off. It was too dark to recognize him, and there is no doubt he will escape the fate he deserves. The circumstance will probably put the other jurors in fear of their lives. Mr. Miller has no enemy, and the only known cause for the assault is that he was a juror, and did his duty in the Campbell case. If this is the reward citizens are to get for performing a duty imposed on them by their own laws, from villains who profess to live under the same laws, then these laws had better be abolished and mob law proclaimed and established. But we have no fear that this will be the case."

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Justice to Soldiers Advocated Last Night at a Meeting in Allegheny—Addresses by Gen. Negley, Gen. Blakely, Alderman Smith and Capt. McGrath.

The veteran soldiers of Allegheny county held a large meeting last night in the Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall, Allegheny City. It was an outgrowth of previous meetings held in Pittsburgh, when an association was formed with a two-fold object, viz: to express, from time to time, the opinion of the soldiers in reference to the equalization bounty bill, and to foster and cherish matters in which soldiers are interested. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. A. J. Pentecost. Hon. W. H. Graham and the reporters of the press were chosen Secretaries. After a brief preliminary address from the Chairman, the Secretary read the bounty bill, which is now pending in Congress and which provides for the payment of a certain sum to all soldiers who faithfully served during the war for the Union, and to the widows of those who were killed.

Gen. Archibald Blakely was introduced to the audience, and said he didn't suppose it worth while to state that every soldier in the country was in favor of the bill which the Secretary had just read. The country had never paid them for the service they had done the country, and it never could. The General discussed at considerable length the system upon which the associations of soldiers now existing were organized immediately after the war, and claimed that a mistake had been made in forming Corps, Division, Brigade and Regimental associations. He advocated a change and the formation of territorial associations, National, State and County, with the abolition of military distinctions. He would admit to them all soldiers, no matter in what army they fought or in what war, whether in the army of the James, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, or the wars of 1812, 1846 or 1861. The careful exclusion of political and religious creeds was pointed out as absolutely essential to success. The pursuance of such a course, the speaker held, would secure perpetuity.

Alderman D. L. Smith painted in glowing terms the manner in which the soldiers rallied in 1861 to the support of the Union, never asking what wages they would receive nor how their families would be supported during their absence. He told how they breasted the billows of fierce rebellion in defense of their country; how they enriched the plains of the South with their blood, and how many of them left their bones to bleach on the battle-fields. In return for all this those who safely returned and the widows and children of those who were killed ask the Government to compensate them for the suffering endured and the service performed. They do not ask it as a charity, but as a right. In reply to those who allege that the payment of bounty would increase the taxes, the Alderman stated that the people of the United States are not subjected to any direct government tax, and that therefore they would not have to bear the burden, if the payment of the just claims of soldiers can be called a burden. The proposed law is not for the benefit of claim agents, as has been alleged, for all they can collect for prosecuting any claim is fixed by the bill, to which is attached a penalty for a violation of its provisions.

General James S. Negley said that there seemed to be in the public mind an entire misapprehension regarding the purpose of the soldiers in relation to the bounty. There are plenty of soldiers who have been by various causes deprived of their bounties to which they are entitled, one of which causes was the construction of the law by the war department to the effect that some of the soldiers were militia and not in the service of the United States. Many of the soldiers and widows of this country to-day appeal for that bounty and they do not ask it as a charity, but as a right. All they claim they have been wronged. There is justice in every line of the bill which proposes its payment. The amount it will take from the U. S. Treasury has been estimated as high as $150,000,000, but the fact is that it will only take about $20,000,000. The very highest estimate of the Thirty-ninth Congress was $29,000,000, and the parties who figure it as $100,000,000 are those who would compass its defeat.

Captain McGrath, who said he was a high private in the late war, stated that the more this bill is discussed the better it will be understood, and the latter is a consummation earnestly to be wished, as leading to an act of justice toward the soldiers of the United States. Mr. McGrath addressed his remarks particularly to the privates present, and said that when the bounty the government agreed to pay them $11 a month in gold. That was not done. They were paid in greenbacks. If the government will now consent to pay them the premium in gold the soldiers will be glad, for the war, and which they are entitled to, that was quite certain that no private would ask for additional bounty.

On motion of Alderman Smith the meeting endorsed the bounty bill, which has already passed the House, and the Secretary was directed to transmit a report of the action to General John A. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, where the bill is now pending.

After further discussion the meeting dissolved to convene again at the same place on the evening of the first Wednesday of September.

THE CITY POOR.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Monthly Reports—Objecting to Bills—Cost of the Addition to the Secretary's Office—Minor Matters.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Kincaid in the chair.

The certificate of the election of G. B. Atterbury as a member of the Board *vice* B. C. Sawyer, resigned, was presented, and the oath of office administered to the gentleman.

The Auditing Committee reported Secretary Braun's statement of receipts and expenditures for June correct.

Messrs S. S. Boggs and E. Houston, appointed to rearrange the city physicians' districts, made the following report: First district, Dr. George Purviance, all the territory west of Washington, Eleventh and Magee streets to the Monongahela river. Second district, Dr. Alex. R. McCandless, all territory east of Eleventh and west to Twenty-second street, straight line across to Laughlin station and the Monongahela river. East End district, Dr. D. M. McMasters, all territory east of Twenty-eight street to city limit. Received, filed and approved.

Dr. McMasters, physician of the East End District, reported 61 office patients and 52 visits during the month. Dr. Chesstown reported 80 visits and 231 office patients. Dr. McCandless reported 115 visits and 19 office patients. Dr. Purviance, 112 visits and 47 office patients.

Dr. A. D. Brewster, physician to the City Alms House, reported:

	Males	males	Total
Number in Hospital July 1st	210	133	343
Received during July	23	29	52
Totals	233	162	395
Number discharged	26	28	54
" elopements	6	0	6
" Deaths	5	2	7
Total in Home Aug 1st	196	132	328

Decrease during the month, 15.

The matter of the appointment of another druggist for the South Side was referred to the Monthly Committee.

The bill for putting a new window in the building, by the Monthly Committee, created some discussion as to the authority the committee had for ordering such work. It was finally decided to pay the bill, but a motion of Gen. Sweitzer was adopted, stating that hereafter neither that committee nor any five or six of the Directors acting informally shall have the right to order similar work without first submitting it to the Board for approval.

A bill presented by Superintendent Bullock for labor hired for cradling grain was objected to by Mr. Montooth. He thought there were inmates of the almshouse who could have been put at the work. The bill was laid aside for further examination.

During the month an addition to the building on Fourth avenue was erected. The cost, including the bill for putting in the window in the old building, to which Mr. Sweitzer objected, was $385.50.

The pay roll and monthly bills were approved, except that of Supt. Bullock for labor hired, which was referred to the Monthly Committee.

The question of whether or not Mr. Williams, messenger of the Board should be paid for time lost on account of illness, was discussed at length. Gen. Sweitzer and Mr. Jones favored the payment, but a motion to that effect was lost.

The Monthly Committee was empowered to employ a substitute for Mr. Williams at $50 per month, until such time as Mr. W. is able to resume his duties.

The matter of the purchase of a new bell for the City Farm was referred to the Monthly Committee.

Adjourned.

A Reliable Firm.

A business firm, no difference where located, whether in a large city or small town, that has gained for itself this reputation people like to deal with. A firm may be reliable for all it deals in its wares, yet sell goods that don't come up to what is promised. But the citizens of Pittsburgh and public generally may deal, and have dealt, with the firm of J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers of this city, and have always found them attentive and courteous, and anything they represent of their goods the purchaser can rely on. They have moved from their old stand on Fifth avenue to No. 93 Market street, the room recently occupied by John Stevenson Sons, where may be found one of the finest stocks of jewelry of every description, at reduced rates. Give them a call if you need anything in that line.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

SEEKING A REMEDY.

Mr. Hopkins' Modified Bill in Relation to Freight Discriminations.

Following is the full text of the modified bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. James H. Hopkins prohibiting freight discriminations. It is now in charge of the Committee on Commerce:

Be it enacted, &c., That all railroad companies and other corporations or persons engaged in the business of carrying freight from any place in one State or Territory to any place in another State or Territory, or from any place in a State or Territory to the seaboard in said State or Territory for exportation, or from the seaboard to any place within any State or Territory, or articles imported directly to such inland place of delivery, be and they are hereby prohibited from making discriminations in facilities in transportation, or in charges for handling, carrying and delivering such freights, when shipped in quantities not less than sufficient to load one ordinary car or usual vehicle; but all such charges shall be equitable and uniform for all persons, companies and corporations shipping from the same place to the same place.

SEC. 2. That all railroad companies and all other corporations or persons engaged in carrying or delivering freight, as set forth in section one of this act, shall, within 30 days after the passage of this act, make and publish a schedule of charges for the reception, carrying and delivery of the various classes of freight. Said schedule shall show the amount charged per 100 pounds, or per package, or per car load for carrying the several classes of freight between the different places of receipt and delivery, and also all other charges for handling, storage, &c., and in no case shall a greater sum be charged for carrying, handling, and delivering such freight a shorter than is charged for a longer distance. Said schedule shall be signed by the proper officers of the corporation or by the persons carrying or handling freight as aforesaid, and shall be kept publicly posted in a conspicuous and accessible place in each depot or office of said corporation or person. Said rates of charges thus fixed shall not be changed without affixing to said schedule, in each depot or office as aforesaid, a conspicuous notice that at the expiration of not less than five days said rates will be changed, and giving the details of all changes proposed to be made in said schedule. Any corporation or individual neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $5,000, to be sued for and apportioned as in case of the penalty provided for in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies and other corporations, and persons engaged in carrying freights as aforesaid, are hereby prohibited from receiving or retaining a sum or more than the rates so as aforesaid prescribed from any person or persons or corporations, under a penalty of $5,000 for each offense, to be recovered in any court of record having jurisdiction to that amount, one-half thereof for the benefit of the United States, and the other half to the person suing therefor. Any arrangement or agreement, directly or indirectly, whether by way of drawback, rebate, fictitious billing, commissions or otherwise, whereby the freight of any individual or association of individuals, or of any corporation or corporations, shall be handled, stored or carried for a rate of compensation different from the rate per 100 pounds per package, or per car load, charged to others, and any arrangement or agreement giving a preference in furnishing cars, or motive power, or sidings, or tracks, or depots, or storage, shall be considered a violation of this act, subjecting the party or corporation violating to the penalty aforesaid for each offense.

SEC. 4. That any combination of railroad companies or other corporations or individuals to defeat the purpose of this act, to regulate charges upon a fixed basis than that herein set forth, to effect values by sudden and unnecessary changes, to give to one corporation or individual facilities and advantages withheld from or extended to any other corporation or individual, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and the corporation or person convicted thereof in any United States district court where said corporation or individual has an office or place of business shall be fined a sum not less that $5,000 for each offense, and shall also be subject to the penalty prescribed in section 3 in a civil suit or suits.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

Grand and Traverse Jurors for the Criminal Court.

Following is a list of the "good men and true" summoned to attend the September Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery as Grand and Traverse Jurors:

GRAND JURORS.

W. J. McGill, farmer, North Fayette township; H. H. Cridden, plasterer, Second ward, Allegheny; Alex. Winters, Kilbuck township; Thos. Simpson, laborer, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny; Perry A. Lytle, farmer, Forward township; W. Gray, clerk, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Harvey, foreman, Harrison township; Robert M. Gibson, farmer, Fawn township; Chas. Pender, U. S. detective, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; W. C. Brown, carpenter, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Brown, plumber, Third ward, Allegheny; S. J. Harbaugh, farmer, Fifth ward, Allegheny; George F. Comly, grocer, Third ward, Allegheny; John A. Elder, gent, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; W. Campbell, gent, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Mansop, farmer, Marshall township; Madison Bailey, steamboatman, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; S. W. Means, carpenter, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Chris. Kelmar, carpenter, Seventh ward, Allegheny; J. W. McFarland, carpenter, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Gerber, dry goods, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Samuel Guthrie, collector, Braddock's borough; George E. Stewart, civil engineer, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Oliver Osborne, farmer, Pine township.

TRAVERSE JURORS

John R. McCormack, puddler; James Morgan, gent; Geo. Fawcett, gent; James Graham, Assessor; Samuel Bell, Versailles, farmer; Robt. Snyder, farmer; Reuben Henderson, laborer; Wm. Park, farmer; Wm. L. Smith, lamp dealer; Geo. J. Canan, clerk; Wm. Lonsdale, Sr., laborer; Jos. McNeely, druggist; Jas. C. Bell, coal miner; James Brooks, farmer; Robt. Blackstock, carpenter; G. H. Tower, agent, Owen Woods, blacksmith; P. H. Hunter, merchant; Fred. Hanney, toll collector; Wm. James, laborer; Thos. Huff, farmer; John Martin, brass finisher; Thos. Mitchell, teamster; Joseph Wacker, shoemaker; W. T. Richardson, builder; M. Erwwien, merchant; John S. Hayes, carpenter; Edward O'Reilly, machinist; Ernest Reese, butcher; George J. Sickels, farmer; John D. Campbell, railroader; Samuel Cresse, farmer; Hugh McDonald, fireman; Daniel Moulder, cigar manufacturer; Jacob Dressel, boat builder; James M. Douglass, carpenter; William Rea, moulder; Hugh Wallace, farmer; John Sampson, farmer; Isaac Jones, printer; Paul Sauer, cigar manufacturer; J. Shank, merchant; Francis Gaffig, puddler; B. H. Hartman, alderman; Emerson Logon, farmer; John N. Straub, brewer; Jacob Heid, gardner; Leopld Berche, boxmaker; Joseph Meiderie, tobacconist; J. H. Elton, merchant; Albert Kamp, clerk; Wm. Huston, bricklayer; Robert Young, carpenter; Marshal Johnson, merchant; Anthony Bell, gent; C. B. Hays, manufacturer; G. Dramble, saloon-keeper; Thos. McKeever, blacksmith; Alexander Fillbrook, farmer; John Cuthbert, bricklayer.

Hon. A. G. Cochran.

We observe in the following remarks of Mr. Cochran, which we find in the *Congressional Record*, that notwithstanding the general free-tradeism of his party, he is sound on the subject of a protective tariff. We regret that so few of his Democratic brethren in Congress agree with him. What a pity that they did not all do well, as Mr. Cochran does, amid the smoke of our great industries!

"Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to make any extended remarks at this time; but I am unwilling to let this opportunity pass without mentioning a matter which is of vital interest to my constituents. I refer to the bill introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Morrison) and reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, in which it is proposed to reduce the existing tariff. When this bill was discussed in the Committee of the Whole I was absent in the city of New York as a member of a sub-committee charged by the House with the duty of investigating the Federal offices there. I then intended at that time to deliver some extended remarks as a contribution to the bill; but my enforced absence prevented me. Since that time I have understood—and indeed the gentleman from Illinois in his speech of a few moments ago declared—that the friends of this measure on this side of the House were trifling. I was a member of